PIONEER®
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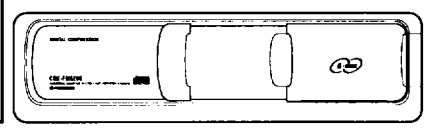
Service Manual

CDX-FM629S/UC



ORDER NO.
CRT1858

UNIVERSAL MULTI-CD SYSTEM

CDX-FM629S UC
CDX-FM627S UC,ES,EW

COMPACT disc DIGITAL AUDIO

- **See the separate manual CX-652(CRT1857) for the CD mechanism description, disassembly and circuit description.**
- **The CD mechanism employed in this model is one of CX-652 series.**
- **Use the same display unit and remote control assy as used for the CDX-FM67.**

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PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORPORATION 4-1, Meguro 1-Chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153, Japan
PIONEER ELECTRONICS SERVICE INC. P.O.Box 1760, Long Beach, CA 90801-1760 U.S.A.
PIONEER ELECTRONIC [EUROPE] N.V. Haven 1087 Keetberglaan 1, 9120 Melsele, Belgium
PIONEER ELECTRONICS ASIACENTRE PTE.LTD. 501 Orchard Road, #10-00, Lane Crawford Place, Singapore 0923

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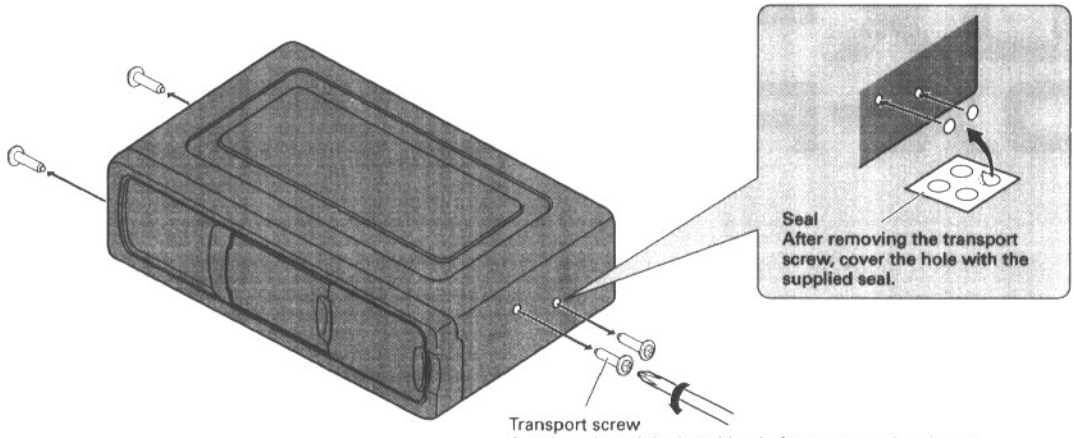
● **CD Player Service Precautions**

1. For pickup unit(Service)(CXX1235) handling, please refer to"Disassembly"(CX-652 Service Manual CRT1857).
   During replacement, handling precautions shall be taken to prevent an electrostatic discharge(protection by a short pin).
2. During disassembly, be sure to turn the power off since an internal IC might be destroyed when a connector is plugged or unplugged.
3. Please checking the grating after changing the pickup unit(See page 8).
4. Since these screws protects the mechanism during transport, be sure to affix it when it is transported for repair, etc.


Seal
After removing the transport screw, cover the hole with the supplied seal.
Transport screw
Attach to the original position before transporting the set.

A transport screw has been attached to the set in order to protect it during transportation. After removing the transport screw, cover the hole with the supplied seal.
Be sure to remove the transport screw before mounting the set. The removed transport screw should be retained in the accessory bag for use the next time the set is transported.

1. SAFETY INFORMATION

1.1 CDX-FM629S/UC, FM627S/UC

CAUTION

This service manual is intended for qualified service technicians; it is not meant for the casual do-it-yourselfer.
Qualified technicians have the necessary test equipment and tools, and have been trained to properly and safely repair complex products such as those covered by this manual.
Improperly performed repairs can adversely affect the safety and reliability of the product and may void the warranty.
If you are not qualified to perform the repair of this product properly and safely; you should not risk trying to do so and refer the repair to a qualified service technician.

WARNING

Lead in solder used in this product is listed by the California Health and Welfare agency as a known reproductive toxicant which may cause birth defects or other reproductive harm (California Health & Safety Code, Section 25249.5).
When servicing or handling circuit boards and other components which contain lead in solder, avoid unprotected skin contact with the solder. Also, when soldering do not inhale any smoke or fumes produced.

1.2 CDX-FM627S/EW

1. Safety Precautions for those who Service this Unit.

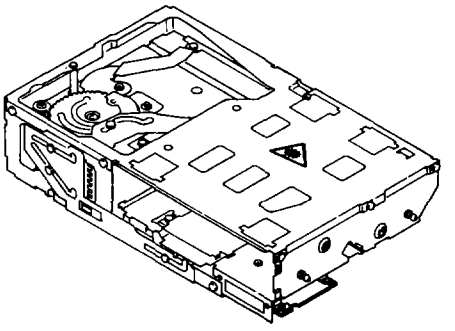
- **Follow the adjustment steps (see pages 8 through 12)in the service manual when servicing this unit. When checking or adjusting the emitting power of the laser diode exercise caution in order to get safe, reliable results.**

Caution:

1. **During repair or tests, minimum distance of 13cm from the focus lens must be kept.**
2. **During repair or tests, do not view laser beam for 10 seconds or longer.**

2. A "CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT" label is affixed to the rear of the player.

3. The triangular label is attached to the mechanism unit frame.



4. Specifications of Laser Diode

Specifications of laser radiation fields to which human access is possible during service.
Wavelength = 800 nanometers

2. SPECIFICATIONS

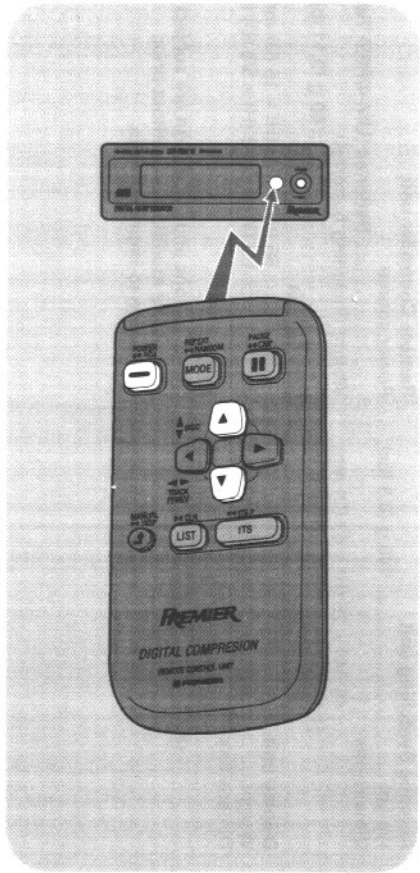
CD Player unit
System ..... Compact disc audio system
Usable discs ..... Compact Disc
Signal format
..... Sampling frequency: 44.1 kHz
Number of quantization bits: 16; linear
Power source
..... 14.4 V DC (10.8 — 15.1 V allowable)
Max. current consumption ..... 1.0 A
Weight ..... 1.8 kg (4.0 lbs)
Dimensions
..... 248 (W) × 66 (H) × 158 (D) mm
[9-3/4 (W) × 2-5/8 (H) × 6-1/4 (D) in]
FM modulator usable frequency
..... 87.9/88.1/88.3/88.5/88.7/88.9/89.1
/89.3/89.5/89.7/89.9/90.1 MHz

Antenna Switching unit
Weight ..... 140 g (0.3 lbs)
Dimensions
..... 45 (W) × 25 (H) × 43 (D) mm
[1-3/4 (W) × 1 (H) × 1-5/8 (D) in]

Display unit
Weight ..... 70 g (0.11 lbs)
Dimensions
.....105 (W) × 35 (H) × 18 (D) mm
[4-1/8 (W) × 1-3/8 (H) × 5/8 (D) in]

Remote Controller unit
Power source
..... Batteries (UM-4/R03) Two
Weight (including batteries)
..... 60 g (0.11 lbs)
Dimensions
..... 55 (W) × 106 (H) × 15 (D) mm
[2-1/8 (W) × 4-1/8 (H) × 5/8 (D) in]

Note:
Specifications and the design are subject to possible modification without prior notice due to improvements.



Start the CD player

1. Switch the radio on and tune to Modulating Frequencies.

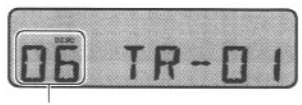
- The initial value is 89.1 MHz.
- If your radio does not have muting, there may be some noise before power switch of control unit is ON. If this happens, turn down the volume of the radio.

(−) or (○)

2. Press button to switch on and start the player.

Disc Number Search

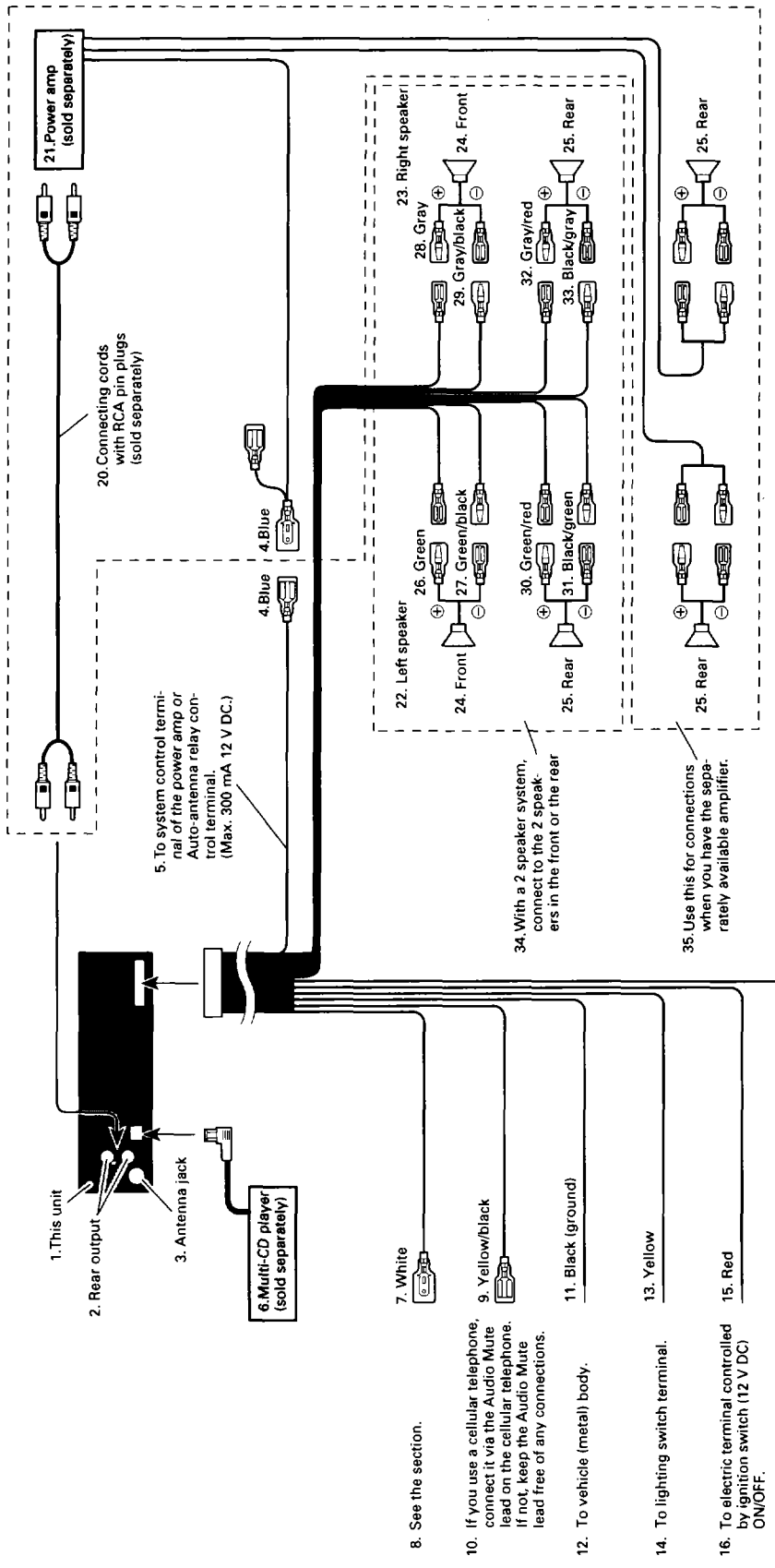
▲ / ▼



Disc Number

▲ : increase the number.

▼ : decrease the number.


21. Power amp (sold separately)
20. Connecting cords with RCA pin plugs (sold separately)
4. Blue
4. Blue
5. To system control terminal of the power amp or Auto-antenna relay control terminal. (Max. 300 mA 12 V DC.)
22. Left speaker
26. Green
27. Green/black
24. Front
30. Green/red
31. Black/green
25. Rear
23. Right speaker
28. Gray
29. Gray/black
24. Front
32. Gray/red
33. Black/gray
25. Rear
25. Rear
34. With a 2 speaker system, connect to the 2 speakers in the front or the rear
35. Use this for connections when you have the separately available amplifier.
1. This unit
2. Rear output
3. Antenna jack
6. Multi-CD player (sold separately)
7. White
9. Yellow/black
11. Black (ground)
13. Yellow
15. Red
17. Orange
19. Fuse holder
8. See the section.
10. If you use a cellular telephone, connect it via the Audio Mute lead on the cellular telephone. If not, keep the Audio Mute lead free of any connections.
12. To vehicle (metal) body.
14. To lighting switch terminal.
16. To electric terminal controlled by ignition switch (12 V DC) ON/OFF.
18. To terminal always supplied with power regardless of ignition switch position.

4. DISASSEMBLY

● Removing the Upper Case

1.Remove the nine screws and then remove the upper case.

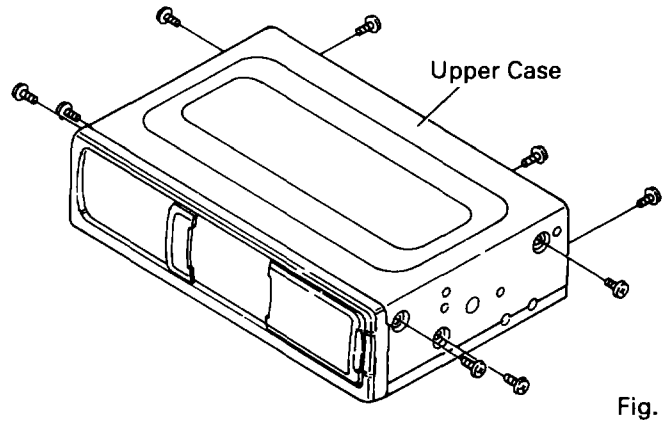


Fig. 1

● Removing the CD Mechanism Module

1.Remove the four dampers.
2.Remove the two springs.
3.Disconnect the connector and then remove the CD mechanism module.

● Removing the Grille Assy

1.Press the two tabs indicated by arrows and then pull out the grille assy.

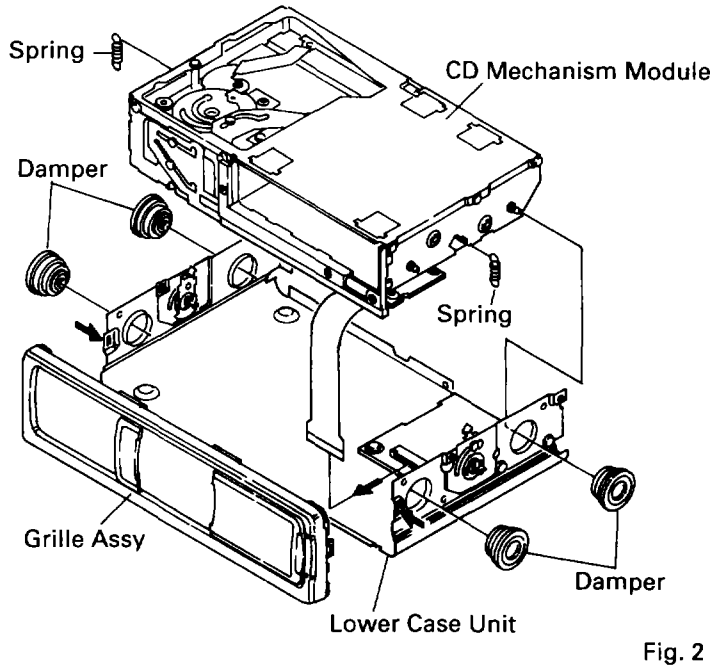


Fig. 2

● Removing the System Unit

1.Remove the two screws A and the screw B.
2.Stretch the claw indicated by arrow and then remove the system unit.

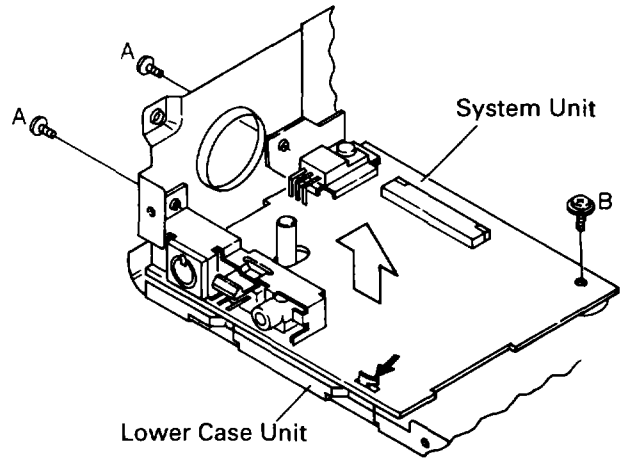


Fig. 3

5. ADJUSTMENT

5.1 MODULATOR ADJUSTMENT

● Connection Diagram

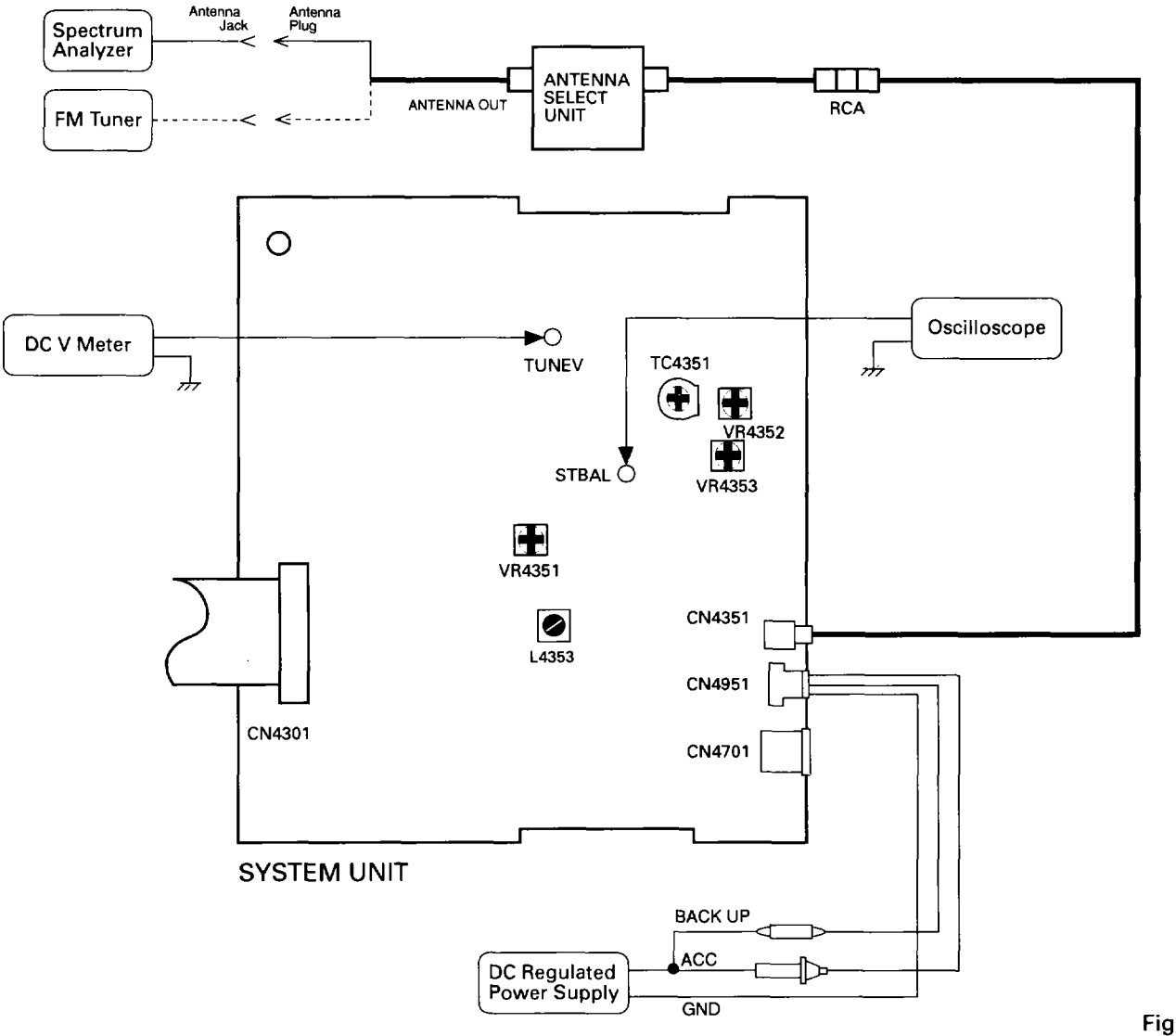


Fig.4

● Adjustment

	CD Output	Adjusting Point	Adjustment Method (Switch Position)
Tuning Voltage Adjustment	No signal	L4353	DC V Meter: 3.0V±0.1V
Balance Adjustment	No signal	VR4351	Oscilloscope: 38kHz signal becomes minimum
Modulation Adjustment	400Hz 0dB	VR4352	Spectrum Analyzer : 135±5kHz (Modulation Level : 7)
RF Level Adjustment	No signal	VR4353	Spectrum Analyzer: 70dBμV±5dB
Separation Adjustment	L channel 1kHz 0dB R channel No signal	TC4351	Signal leakage to the R-channel(crosstalk) becomes minimum. (Modulation Level : 1)

5.2 CHECKING THE GRATING

● Checking the Grating After Changing the PU Unit

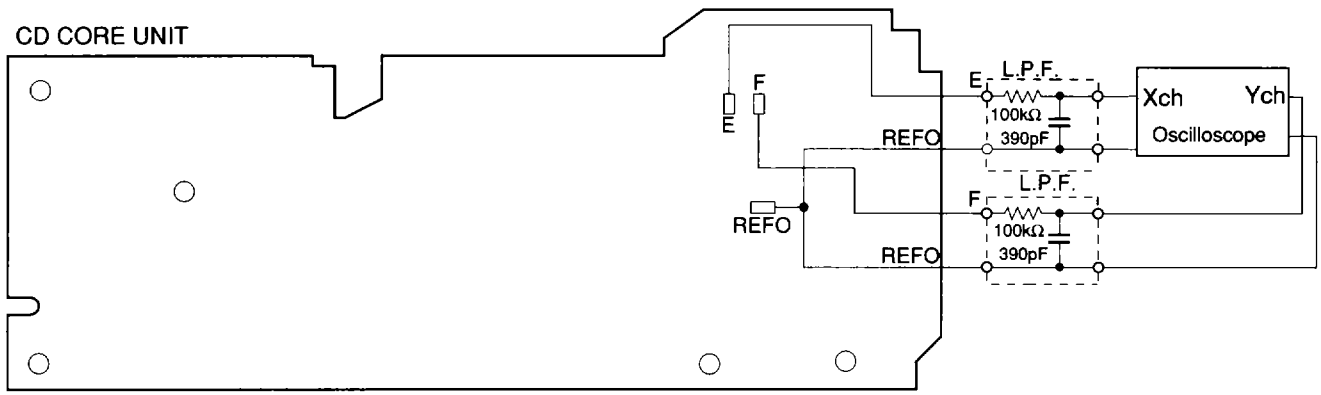
·**Note :**
Unlike previous CD mechanism modules the grating angle of the PU unit cannot be adjusted after the PU unit is changed. The PU unit in the CD mechanism module is adjusted on the production line to match the CD mechanism module and is thus the best adjusted PU unit for the CD mechanism module. Changing the PU unit is thus best considered as a last resort. However, if the PU unit must be changed, the grating should be checked using the procedure below.

·**Purpose :**
To check that the grating is within an acceptable range.

·**Symptoms of Mal-adjustment :**
If the grating is off by a large amount symptoms such as being unable to close tracking, being unable to perform track search operations, or track searching taking a long time, may appear.

·**Method :**

·Measuring Equipment	·Oscilloscope, Two L.P.F.
·Measuring Points	·E, F, REFOUT
·Disc	·ABEX TCD-784
·Mode	·TEST MODE



·**Checking Procedure**

1. In test mode, load the disc and switch the 5V regulator on.
2. Using the **TRACK UP** and **TRACK DOWN** buttons, move the PU unit to the innermost track.
3. Press key **ITS** to close focus, the display should read "91". Press key **PAUSE** to implement the tracking balance adjustment the display should now read "81". Press key **ITS** 4 times. The display will change, returning to "81" on the fourth press.
4. As shown in the diagram above, monitor the LPF outputs using the oscilloscope and check that the phase difference is within 75° . Refer to the photographs supplied to determine the phase angle.
5. If the phase difference is determined to be greater than 75° try changing the PU unit to see if there is any improvement. If, after trying this a number of times, the grating angle does not become less than 75° then the mechanism should be judged to be at fault.

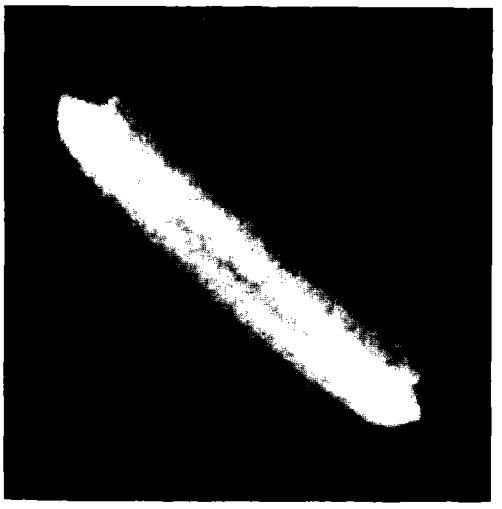
·**Note**
Because of eccentricity in the disc and a slight misalignment of the clamping center the grating waveform may be seen to "wobble" (the phase difference changes as the disc rotates). The angle specified above indicates the average angle.

·**Hint**
Reloading the disc changes the clamp position and may decrease the "wobble".

Grating waveform

Ech → Xch 20mV/div, AC
Fch → Ych 20mV/div, AC

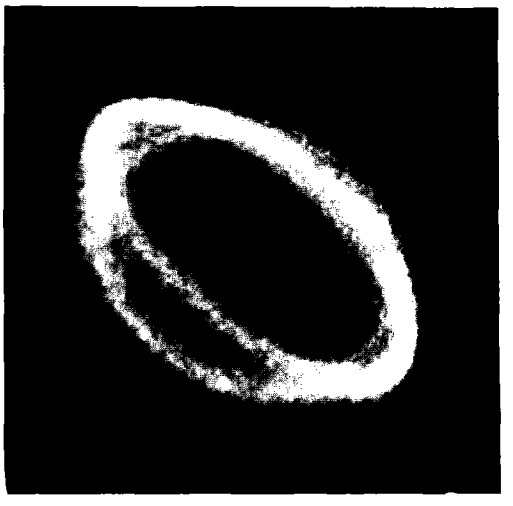
0°



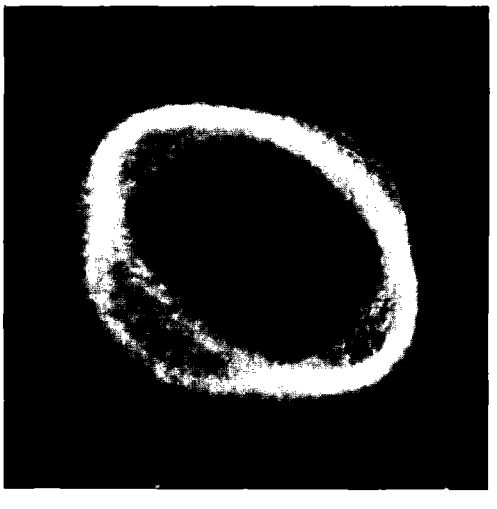
30°

45°

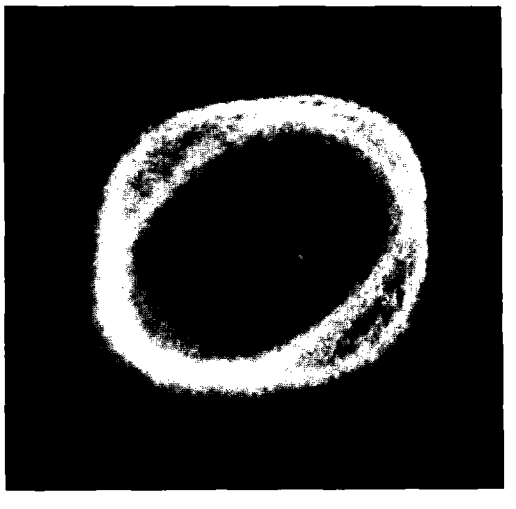
60°



75°



90°



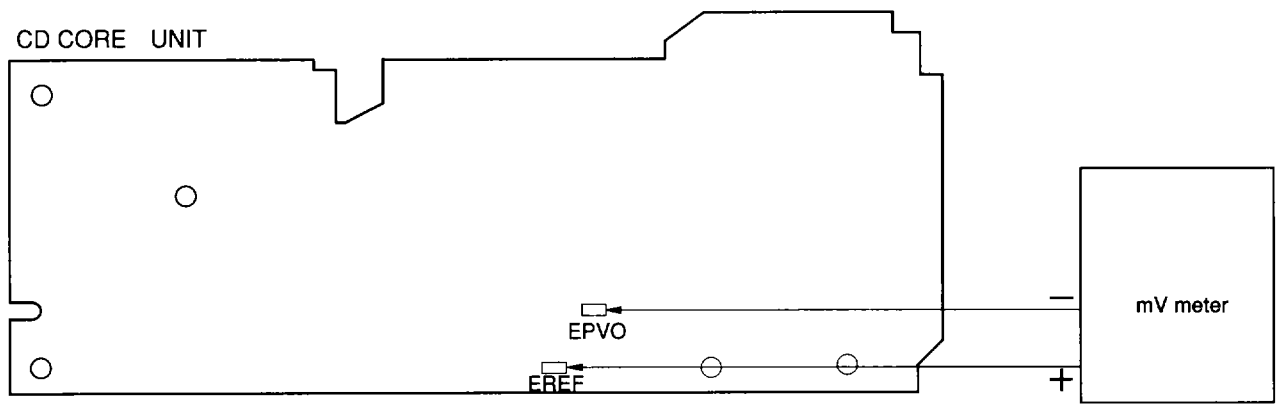
5.3 Adjustment of Elevation When the CD Core Unit Has Been Removed for Maintenance

● Adjustment when Error Code 60 is displayed because of malfunctioning elevation

·**Note :**
Unlike the conventional mechanisms, the new mechanism detects the height of the stage using slide-variable resistance.
To absorb dislocation of the stage height caused by differences in the mechanism and the CD core unit, adjustment must be made for each CD-mechanism module using a variable resistor.
Normally, readjustment is not needed, as this has been adjusted at the factory. However, adjustment of elevation is required according to the procedure explained below if an elevation error has occurred or if the CD core unit has been removed.

·**Purpose :**
To adjust and confirm whether or not elevation operates correctly.

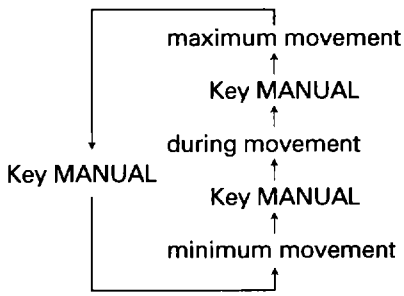
·**Adjustment Method :**
·Measuring Equipment: Millivoltmeter
·Measuring Points : EREF, EPVO
·Setting : Without a magazine in Test mode
With the mechanism placed upside-down (Place the CD mechanism module so that the CD core unit is above.)



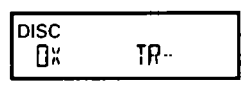
·**Confirmation Procedure**

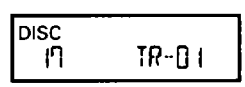
1. Enter Test mode, then select Multi-CD player.
2. Press key **MODE** to enter Mechanism Test mode.
3. Press key **MANUAL** twice to specify the amount of movement.

The amount of movement changes each time key **MANUAL** is pressed.



Examples of display





Examples of display

4. Press key **ITS** to set ELV/TRAY mode to TRAY.

5. Press key **TRACK UP** to release the clamp and return the tray to the magazine.

Release the clamp

6. Press key **ITS** to enter Elevation Move mode.

7. Use key **TRACK UP/TRACK DOWN** to operate elevation and set it to the graduation of the fourth step (Fig. 5).

8. Make the adjustment.
   Use VR802 to adjust the difference in potential between EREF and EPVO to 0 ±20 mV.

9. When adjustment is completed, press key **LIST** to exit Mechanism Test mode.

10. Confirm operation of the mechanism.
    Place the mechanism horizontally (CD core unit below). Take care not to short-circuit the P.C.B.

11. Confirm the height of the stage. Use the DISC UP/DOWN key to select disc No.4.

    Check if the stopper bend of the clamp lever is engaged in the groove of the frame stopper (Fig. 6~8).

·**Note** :
The stopper bend will be pressed downward into the groove for final clamping. Confirm the engagement position of the stopper bend.

·If the stopper bend is engaged in the center and pressed downward, adjustment is completed. Go to step 15.

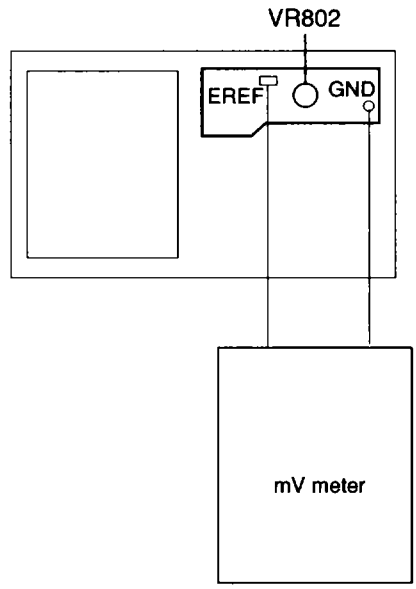
·If the stopper bend is dislocated, check the amount of dislocation by following steps 12 to 14.

12. To see the amount of dislocation, place the mechanism upside-down.
    If the stopper bend has been dislocated in the direction of the first CD, turn VR802 to the left(fig 6).

    To lower the stage toward the sixth step by 0.1 mm, reduce the voltage of EREF (adjusted in step 8) by 20 mV.

    If the stopper bend has been dislocated in the direction of the sixth CD, turn VR802 to the right(fig 8).

    To raise the stage toward the first step by 0.1 mm, increase the voltage of EREF (adjusted in step 8) by 20 mV.



13. Place the mechanism horizontal. Go back to step 11 to reconfirm the stage height.

14. When adjustment of the stage height is completed, proceed as follows:

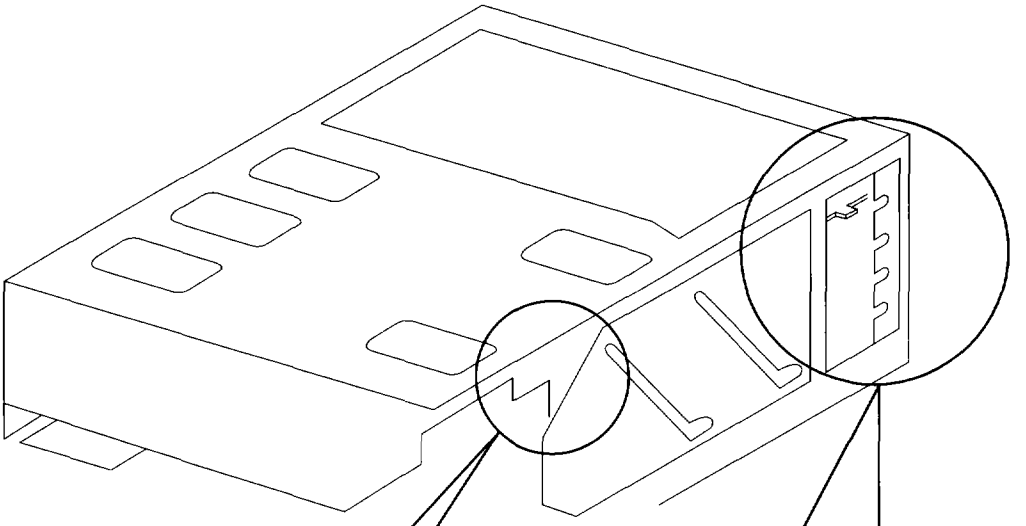
15. Press the **EJECT** switch.

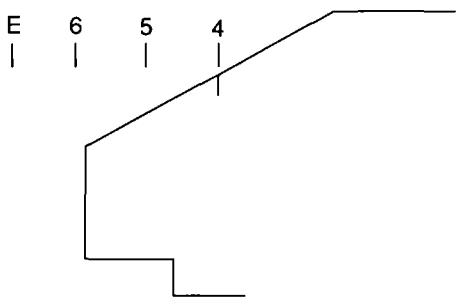
16. Once operation of the mechanism has stopped, turn the power OFF.

17. Wait more than one minute after the power is turned off, then turn the power ON and insert a magazine.

18. Check if the mechanism operates correctly with the first and fourth CDs.

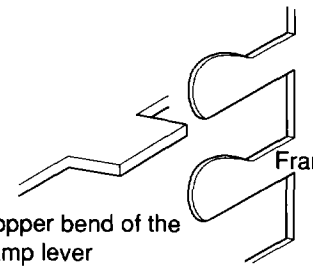
19. If the mechanism operates properly, adjustment is completed. If the mechanism operates improperly, make the adjustment again.



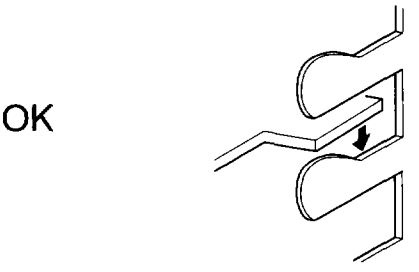


Adjust to the graduation of the fourth CD.

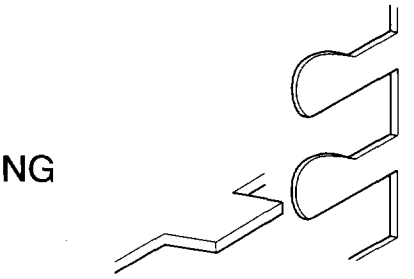
Fig. 5



Dislocated toward the first CD.
Fig. 6



Engaged in the center and pressed downward.
Fig. 7



Dislocated toward the sixth CD.
Fig. 8

6. TEST MODE

6.1 TEST MODE

1)Precautions

· This unit uses a single power supply (+5V) for the regulator. The signal reference potential, therefore, is connected to REFO(approx. 2.5V) instead of GND.
If REFO and GND are connected to each other by mistake during adjustments, not only will it be impossible to measure the potential correctly, but the servo will malfunction and a severe shock will be applied to the pick-up. To avoid this, take special note of the following.
Do not connect the negative probe of the measuring equipment to REFO and GND together. It is especially important not to connect the channel 1 negative probe of the oscilloscope to REFO with the channel 2 negative probe connected to GND.
Since the frame of the measuring instrument is usually at the same potential as the negative probe, change the frame of the measuring instrument to floating status.
If by accident REFO comes in contact with GND, immediately switch the regulator or power OFF.

· Always make sure the regulator is OFF when connecting and disconnecting the various filters and wiring required for measurements.

· Before proceeding to further adjustments and measurements after switching regulator ON, let the player run for about one minute to allow the circuits to stabilize.

· Since the protective systems in the unit's software are rendered inoperative in test mode, be very careful to avoid mechanical and /or electrical shocks to the system when making adjustment.

· Test mode starting procedure
Pressing the DISPLAY POWER and RESET keys together.

· Test mode cancellation
Switch ACC, back-up OFF or pressing the reset key.

· Disc detection during loading and eject operations is performed by means of a photo transistor in this unit.Consequently, if the inside of the unit is exposed to a strong light source when the outer casing is removed for repairs or adjustment, the following malfunctions may occur.
*During PLAY, even if the eject button is pressed, the disc will not be ejected and the unit will remain in the PLAY mode.
*The unit will not load a disc.
When the unit malfunctions this way, either re-position the light source, move the unit or cover the photo transistor.

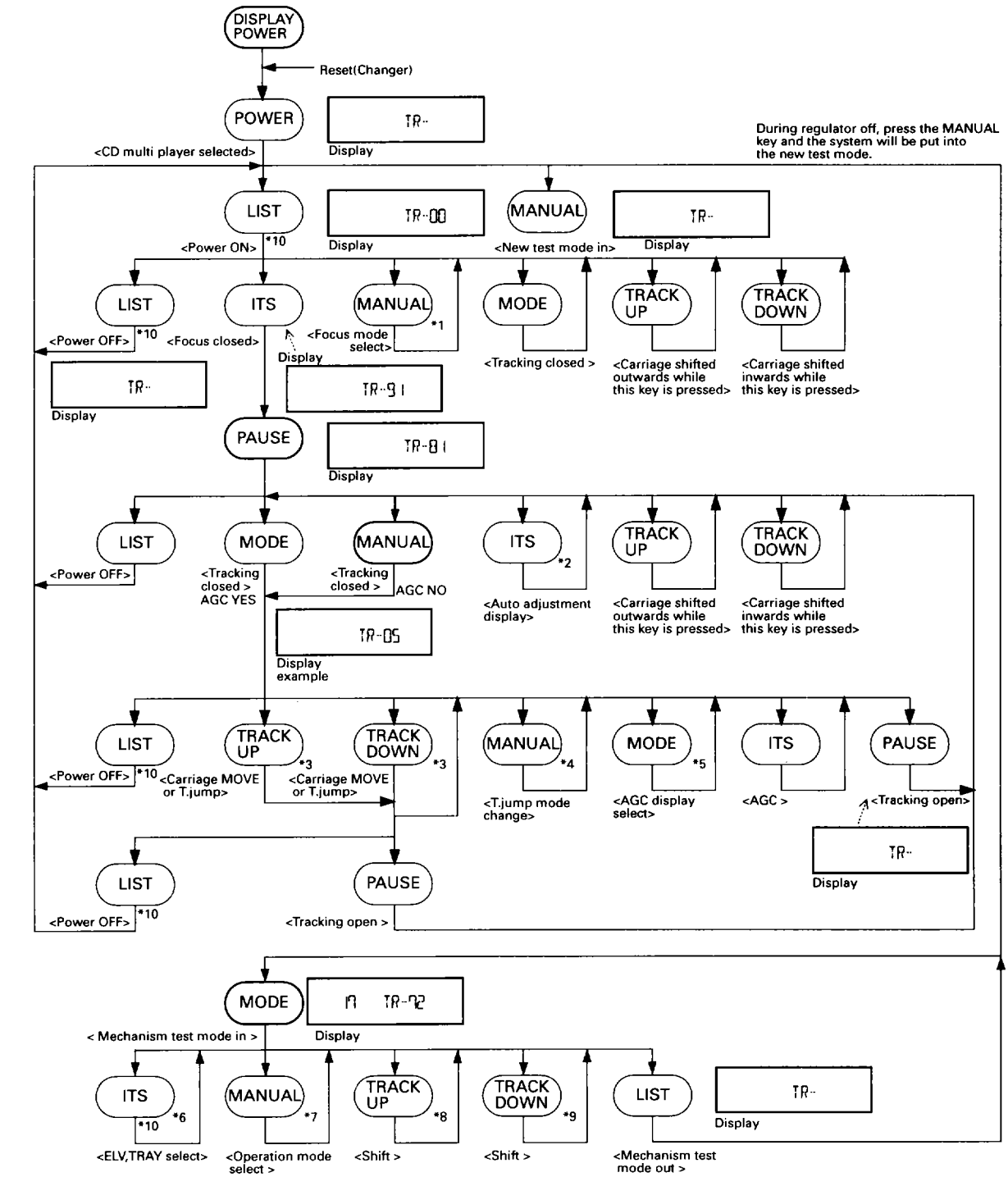
· When loading and unloading discs during adjustment procedures, always wait for the disc to be properly clamped or ejected before pressing another key. Otherwise, there is a risk of the actuator being destroyed.

· Turn power off when pressing the button TRACK UP or the button TRACK DOWN key for focus search in the test mode. (Or else lens may stick and the actuator may be damaged.)

· SINGLE/4TRK/10TRK/32TRK will continue to operate even after the key is released.Tracking is closed the moment C-MOVE is released.

· JUMP MODE resets to SINGLE as soon as power is switched off.

● Flow Chart



*1 Normal focus close → S curve check → Focus EQ check
00 Display 01 02

*2 Normal display → Focus cancel → Tracking offset → Tracking balance (Close spindle-rough)

*3 100 TRK jump & carriage MOVE continue only while the keys are released

*4 SINGLE → 4TRK → 10TRK → 32TRK → 100TRK → C.MOVE

*5 Normal display → Focus gain → Tracking gain → Focus bias

*6 ELV motor select → TRAY motor select
17 TR-- 0X Display 72 TR-- 1X

*7 8ms pulse drive → 24ms pulse drive → DC drive
17 TR-- 00 Display 17 TR-- 01 17 TR-- 02*

48ms pulse drive → 100ms pulse drive → DC drive
17 TR-- 10 Display 17 TR-- 11 17 TR-- 12

*8 ELV select : ELV dowm (Disc 6 to 1)
TRAY select : TRAY out

*9 ELV select : ELV up (Disc 1 to 6)
TRAY select : TRAY in

*10 Press LIST key for more than 2 seconds.

6.2 ERROR NUMBERS AND NEW TEST MODE

● New Test Mode(aging operation and setup analysis)

The single CD player plays in normal mode. After being set up, it will display FOK (focus), LOCK (spindle), subcode, sound skip, protection against a mechanical error or the like, occurrence of an error, cause and time of an expiry, if any, (and disc number)

During the setup, the CD software operation status (internal RAM and C-point)is displayed.

(1) How to enter NEW TEST Mode

See the test mode flow chart Page 14.

(2) Relations of keys between TEST, NEW TEST and Mechanism TEST Modes

Keys	Test Mode		New Test Mode		Mechanism Test Mode
	Regulator OFF	Regulator ON	PLAY in progress	Error Occurred, Protection Activated	
LIST	Regulator ON	Regulator OFF	—	Time of occurrence/ cause of error select	back to the test mode
TRACK UP	—	FWD-Kick	FF/TRACK+	—	Playing the mechanism
TRACK DOWN	—	REV-Kick	REV/TRACK-	—	Playing the mechanism
MODE	—	Tracking close	SCAN	—	—
PAUSE	—	Tracking open	MODE	—	—
ITS	—	Focus close	—	—	TRAY/ELV select
MANUAL	To New Test Mode	Jump Mode Select	AUTO/MANU	TRACK No./time of occurrence select	Operation step select

Operations,such as EJECT, CD ON/OFF, etc. are performed normally

(3) Error Cause (Error Number) Code

Error Code	Classification	Mode	Description	Cause/Detail	
40	ELECTRIC	PLAY	FOK=L 100ms	Put out of focus	Scratch, Stain, Vibration, Servo defect, etc...
41	ELECTRIC	PLAY	LOCK=L 100ms	Spindle unlock	
42	ELECTRIC	PLAY	Subcode unacceptable 500ms	Failed to read subcode	
43	ELECTRIC	PLAY	Sound skipped	Last address memory operated	

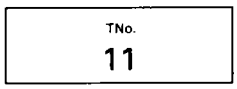
(4) Indicating an Operation Status During Setup

Status No.	Description	Protection operation
01	Carriage home mode started	None
02	Carriage moving inwards	10-second time out, Home switch failed
03	Carriage moving outwards	10-second time out, Home switch failed
05	Carriage moving outwards	None
11	Setup started	None
12	Spindle turn/Focus search started	None
13	Waiting for focus closure (XSI=L)	Failure to close focus
10,14	Waiting for focus closure (FOK=H)	Failure to close focus
15, 16, 17	Focus closed, Tracking open	Focus disrupted
18	During focus AGC	Focus disrupted
19	During tracking AGC	Disrupted focus
20	Waiting for MIRR, LOCK or subcode read Carriage closed, SPINDLE=ADAPTIVE	Focus disrupted, MIRR NG, Failure to lock, failed to read subcode

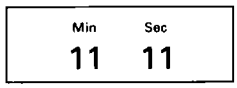
(5) Example of Display.

·SET UP in progress

Auto



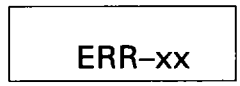
Manual



·Operation (PLAY, SEARCH, etc.) in progress perfectly identical with that in the normal mode.

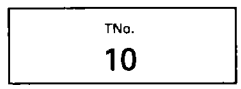
·Protection/Error upon occurrence

(a)Error number indicated

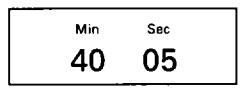


Select the display with the LIST key.

(b)Track number indicated



(c)Absolute time indicated



Select the display with the MANUAL key.

● Error Number Indication

If the CD should fail to operate or if an error has taken place during operation the player will enter into the error mode, and the cause of the error will be numerically indicated.

This is aimed at assisting in analysis or repair.

(1) Basic Means of Display

·Examples of Display ERR-XX

(2) Error Codes

Error Code	Classification	Description	Cause/Detail
10	ELECTRIC	Carriage home failure	Carriage doesn't move to or from the innermost position →Home switch failed and/or carriage immobile
11	ELECTRIC	Focus failure	Focus failed →Defects, disc upside-down, severe vibration
12	ELECTRIC	SETUP failure Subcode failure	Spindle failed to lock or subcode unreadable →Spindle defective, defect, severe vibration
14	ELECTRIC	Mirror failure	Unrecorded CD-R The disc is upside-down, defects, vibration
17	ELECTRIC	Set up failure	AGC protect failed →Defects, disc upside-down, severe vibration
19	ELECTRIC	Set up failure	Tracking error waveform is too unbalanced (>50%) or level is too small →The P.U.unit or tracking error circuitry is N.G.
30	ELECTRIC	Search time out	Failed to reach target address →Carriage/tracking defective and/or defects
A0	SYSTEM	Power failure	Power overvoltage or short circuit detected →Switching transistor defective and/or power abnormal
A1	SYSTEM	Mechanism power failure	Mechanism elevation reference voltage is out of prescription →EREF adjustment VR and/or power abnormal
50	MECHANISM	An error upon ejection	MAG switch release time has time out Elevation time out when eject
60	MECHANISM	An error while putting in and out the tray	Tray in / out time has time out Tray is caught when put in
70	MECHANISM	An error upon elevation	Elevation time has time out
80	MECHANISM	An error with an empty magazine inserted	No disc is available

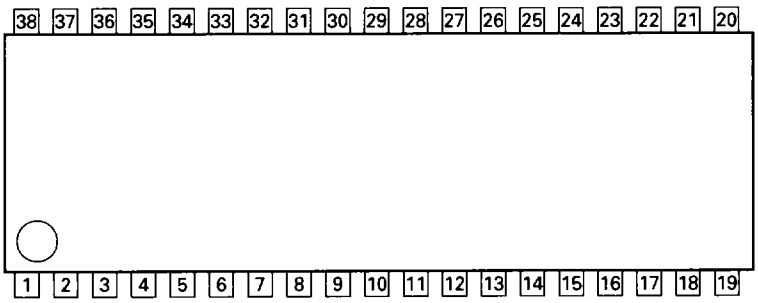
* Setup means a series of operations after focusing up to sound output.

7. IC INFORMATION

● **Pin Functions (UPC2572GS)**

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Function and Operation
1	EFM-IN	I	EFM comparator input
2	AGC-OUT	O	AGC amplifier output
3	C. AGC		Connects AGC peak detection condenser
4	RF-IN	I	RF signal DC component cut input
5	RF-OUT	O	RF amplifier output
6	RF-	I	RF amplifier inverted input
7	C1, 3T		Connects RF3T component detection condenser
8	C2, 3T		Connects RF3T component detection condenser
9	Vcc		Power supply
10	A	I	A signal input
11	C	I	C signal input
12	B	I	B signal input
13	D	I	D signal input
14	F	I	F signal input
15	E	I	E signal input
16	PD	I	APC amplifier input
17	LD	O	APC amplifier output
18	LDON	I	Laser diode ON/OFF input
19	VREF-OUT	O	Reference voltage output
20	VREF-IN	I	Reference voltage input
21	DET-OUT	O	Vibration detection circuit output
22	DET-IN	I	Vibration detection circuit input
23	TE-OUT2	O	Tracking error amplifier output (fourfold gain)
24	TE-OUT1	O	Tracking error amplifier output (singlefold gain)
25	TE-	I	Tracking error amplifier inverted input
26	GND		GND
27	FE-	I	Focus error amplifier inverted input
28	FE-OUT	O	Focus error amplifier output
29	C.FE	I	Focus error signal DC component cut input
30	3T-OUT	O	RF3T component output
31	MIRR	O	MIRR signal output
32	RFOK	O	RFOK signal output
33	DEFECT	O	DEFECT signal output
34	C. DEF		Connects DEFECT signal detection condenser
35	EFM-OUT	O	EFM comparator output
36	ASY	I	EFM comparator level input
37	TE-BAL	I	Tracking balance control
38	FE-BAL	I	Focus balance control

UPC2572GS

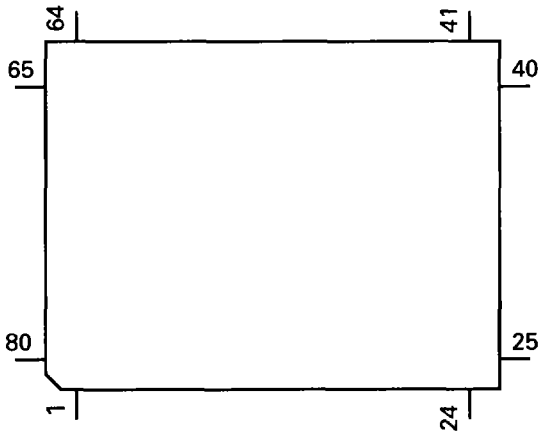


● **Pin Functions (UPD63702GF)**

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Function and Operation
1	D.VDD		Supplies current of positive voltage to the logic circuits
2	$\overline{RST}$	I	System reset input pin
3	AO	I	Microcomputer interface AO="L": $\overline{STB}$ active and set to address register AO="H": $\overline{STB}$ active and set to parameter
4	$\overline{STB}$	I	Signal to latch serial data within the LSI
5	$\overline{SCK}$	I	Clock input pin to input and output serial data
6	SO	O	Outputs serial data and status signal
7	SI	I	Serial data input pin
8	D.GND		Logic circuit GND
9	X.GND		Crystal oscillation circuit GND
10	XTAL	I	Crystal oscillator connection pin
11	$\overline{XTAL}$	O	Crystal oscillator connection pin
12	X.VDD		Supplies current of positive voltage to the crystal oscillation circuit
13	DA.VDD		Supplies current of positive voltage to the D/A converter
14	R+	O	Right channel analog audio data output pin
15	R-	O	Right channel analog audio data output pin
16,17	DA.GND		D/A converter GND
18	L-	O	Left channel analog audio data output pin
19	L+	O	Left channel analog audio data output pin
20	DA.VDD		Supplies current of positive voltage to the D/A converter
21	D.VDD		Supplies current of positive voltage to logic circuit
22	FLAG	O	Flag output pin to indicate that audio data currently being output consists of noncorrectable data
23	WDCK	O	Pin to output double the frequency of LRCK
24	C16M	O	Pin to output the clock
25	EMPH	O	Output pin for the pre-emphasis data in the sub-Q code
26	DIN	I	Input pin for serial audio data
27	DOUT	O	Output pin for the serial audio data
28	SCKO	O	Output pin for the clock for the serial audio data
29	LRCK	O	Signals to distinguish the right and left channels of the audio data output from DOUT. Frequency is 44.1kHz at 50% duty at normal regeneration
30	TX	O	Output pin for the digital audio interface data
31	CTLV	I	Oscillation control pin for high-frequency clock generation VCO used for the digital PLL upon regeneration at fast speed of 2- or 4-fold
32	POUT	O	Output point for phase comparison
33	D.GND		GND for the logic circuit
34	VCO	I	Input pin for the inverter
35	$\overline{VCO}$	O	Output pin for the inverter
36	D.VDD		Supplies current of positive voltage to the logic circuit
37	PLCK	O	Pin for monitoring the bit clock
38	LOCK	O	Indicates "H" when the synchronized pattern detection signal matches the frame counter output at the EFM recovery modulation, and "L" when they don't match
39	WFCK	O	Minute-cycle signal for the bit clock, the signal indicates the cycle of 1 frame (approx. 7.35kHz)
40	RFCK	O	Minute-cycle signal for the clock, the signal indicates cycle of 1 frame (approx. 7.35kHz)
41	D.GND		GND for the logic circuit
42,43	TEST0,1	I	Test pins
44,45	TM2,TM4	I	Pins for controlling regeneration at fast speed of 2- or 4-fold
46-49	T4-T7	I	Test pins
50,51	C1D1,C1D2	O	Output pin for indicating the C1 error correction results
52-54	C2D1-C2D3	O	Output pin for indicating the C2 error correction results
55	D.VDD		Supplies current of positive voltage to the logic circuit
56	SFSY	O	Outputs 1 word of the subcode. Generally, 1 cycle is approx 136 micro seconds
57	SBSY	O	The signal indicates the beginning of the subcode block. The SFSY signal is output at high level every 98 times

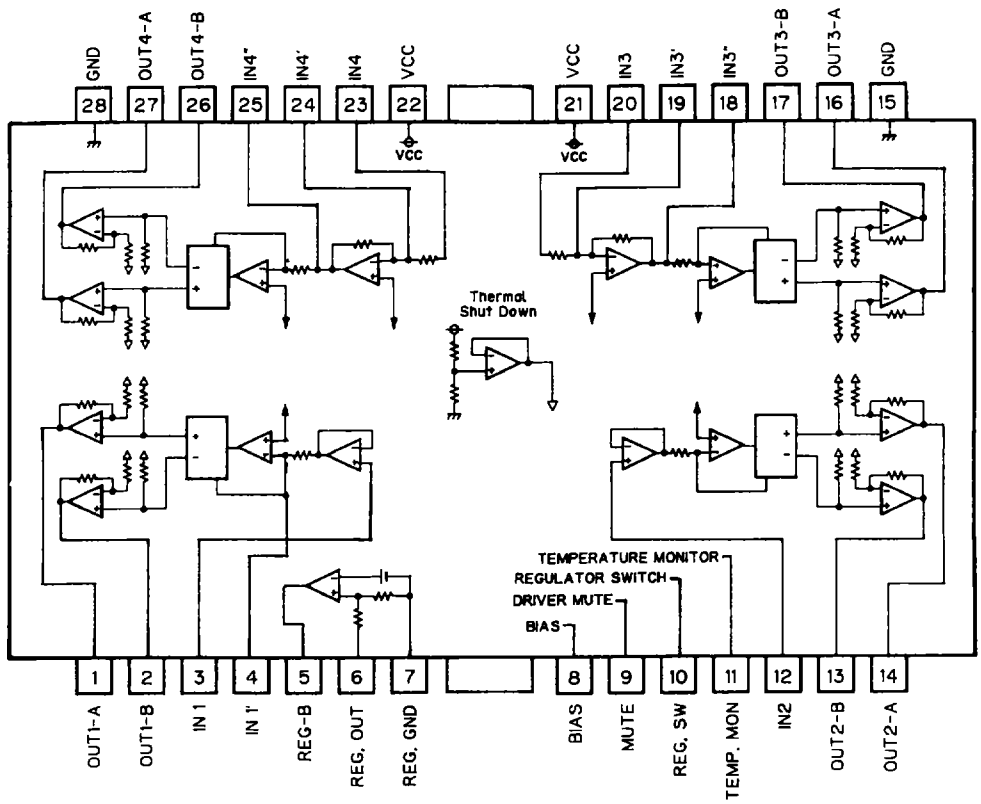
Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Function and Operation
58	SBSO	O	Output pin for the subcode data
59	SBCK	I	Input pin for the clock signal for read-out of the subcode data
60	A.GND		GND for the analog circuit
61	MD	O	Output pin for the spindle drive
62	SD	O	Output pin for the sled drive
63	TD	O	Output pin for the tracking drive
64	FD	O	Output pin for the focus drive
65	FBAL	O	Output pin for the focus balance control
66	TBAL	O	Output pin for the tracking balance control
67	A.VDD		Supplies current of positive voltage to the analog circuit
68	TBC	I	Switches coefficient banks for the tracking filter
69	EFM	I	Input pin for the EFM signal
70	HOLD	I	Input pin for the hold control signal
71	RFOK	I	Input pin for the RFOK signal
72	MIRR	I	Input pin for the MIRR signal
73	A.GND		GND for the analog circuit
74,75	VR2,1	I	The signal input through these pins is digitized to 8-bit by the A/D converter, which by operation of the assigned register, can be read into the microcomputer
76	FE	I	Inputs a focus-error signal from the RF amplifier
77	TE	I	Inputs a tracking-error signal from the RF amplifier
78	TEC	I	Input pin for the tracking comparator
79	REFOUT	O	Output point for midpoint potential for the A/D converter for the LSI portion
80	A.VDD		Supplies current of accurate voltage to the analog circuit

*UPD63702GF

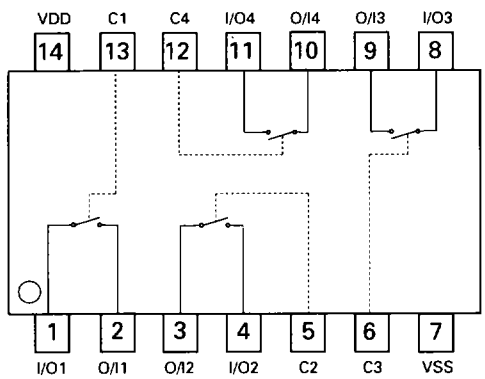


IC's marked by are MOS type.*
Be careful in handling them because they are very liable to be damaged by electrostatic induction.

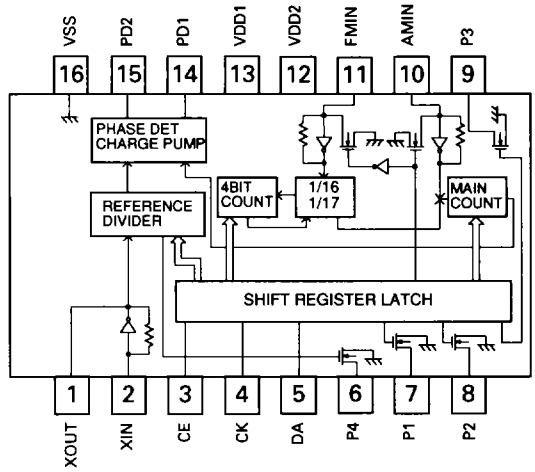
XLA6997FM



*BU4066BCF



BU2611FS

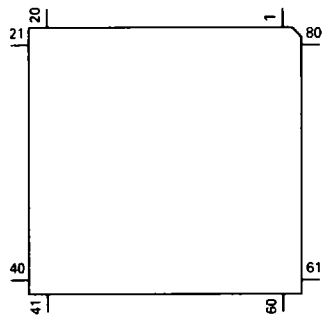


● **Pin Functions (PD5357A)**

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Format	Function and Operation
1	VDIN	I		Power supply short sensor input
2	NC			Not used
3	PLDT	O	NM	Data output for PLL IC
4	PLCK	O	NM	PLL clock output for PLL IC
5	PLCS	O	NM	PLL chip select output for PLL IC
6	XA0	O	NM	Control signal distinguishing data for CD core unit LSI
7	XSCK	I/O	NM	Clock input/output for CD core unit LSI
8	XSO	O	NM	Data output for CD core unit LSI
9	XSI	I		Data input from CD core unit LSI
10	$\overline{\text{XSTB}}$	O	C	Strobe output for CD core unit LSI
11	$\overline{\text{XRST}}$	O	C	Reset output for CD core unit LSI
12	$\overline{\text{DCE}}$	O	C	Chip enable output for CD core unit compression IC
13	NC			Not used
14	$\overline{\text{ASENS}}$	I		ACC power sense input
15	$\overline{\text{BSENS}}$	I		Back up power sense input
16,17	NC			Not used
18	SYSPW	O	C	System power supply control output
19	DISPPW	O	C	Power supply control output for display IC
20	DPDT	O	C	Display data output
21	KYDT	I		Key data input
22	$\overline{\text{EJSW}}$	I		Eject key switch interrupt input
23	$\overline{\text{MAG}}$	I		Magazine lock switch interrupt input
24	CNVSS			GND
25	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	I		Reset input
26	POWER	O	C	CD +5V control
27	CONT	O	C	Server driver power control output (CD)
28	XIN	I		Crystal oscillating element connection pin
29	XOUT	O		Crystal oscillating element connection pin
30	VSS			GND
31–38	D7-D0	I/O	C	External RAM data line input/output
39	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	O	C	External RAM write enable output
40	$\overline{\text{PROT}}$	O	C	External RAM output enable output
41	CS	O	C	External RAM chip select output
42,43	NC			Not used
44–54	A10-A0	O	C	External RAM address line output
55	NC			Not used
56	6/12	I		6/12 switching input
57	NC			Not used
58	MIRR	I		Mirror detection input (CD)
59	LOCK	I		Spindle lock input (CD)
60	FOK	I		FOK signal input (CD)
61	CSEL	I		Compression select input(CD)
62	PREN	O	C	Pre-emphasis select output
63	NC			Not used
64	PRMR	I		Compression display select input
65	I1,3	O	C	Motor driver control output
66	I2	O	C	Motor driver control output
67	I4	O	C	Motor driver control output
68	CDMUTE	O	C	Mute control output (CD)
69	$\overline{\text{ADENA}}$	O	C	A/D converter reference voltage output
70	$\overline{\text{TESTIN}}$	I		Test program mode input
71	VCC			Power supply terminal
72	VREF			A/D converter reference voltage
73	AVSS			A/D converter GND
74	SIMUKE	I		Destination information input
75	UL	I		ELV position select input
76	$\overline{\text{DISC}}$	I		Disc detector input
77	ELVPVO	I		Voltage input from ELV position sense

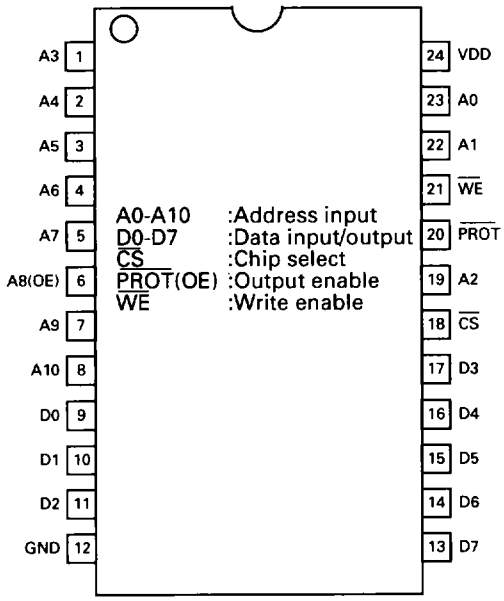
Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Format	Function and Operation
78	ELVREF	I		ELV reference voltage input
79	MSW	I		Disc sense timing input and tray position input
80	NC			Not used

*PD5357A



Format	Meaning
C	C MOS
NM	Middle resistivity N channel open drain

*LH5116HN-10Y



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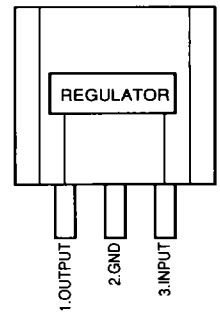
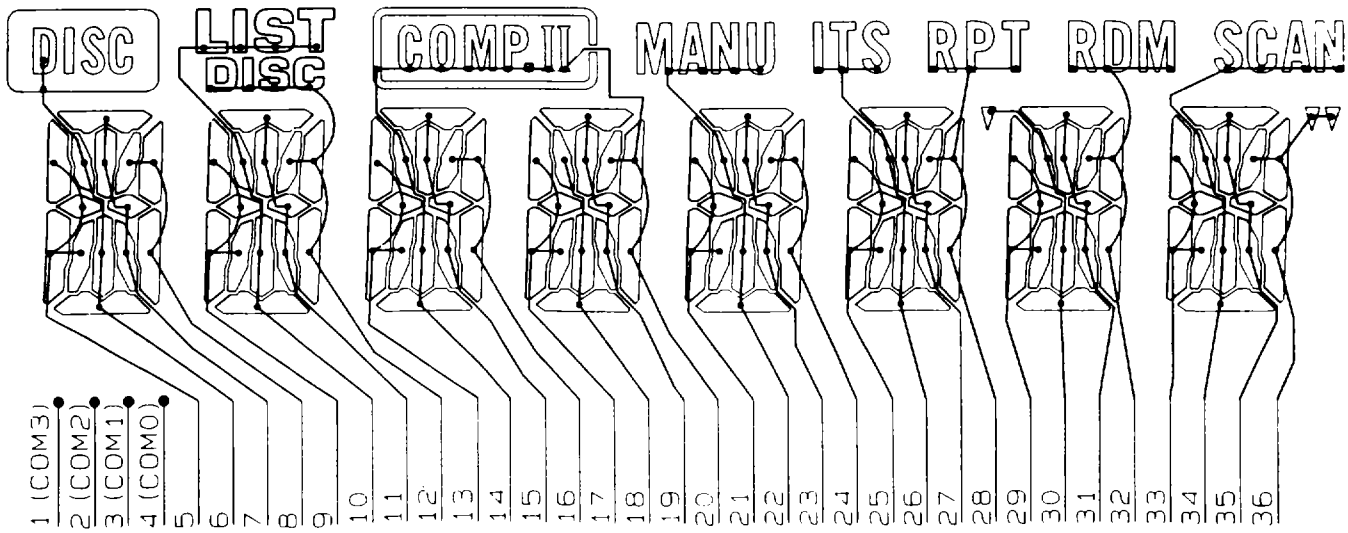


8. LCD

● **CAW1273**

SEGMENT



COMMON

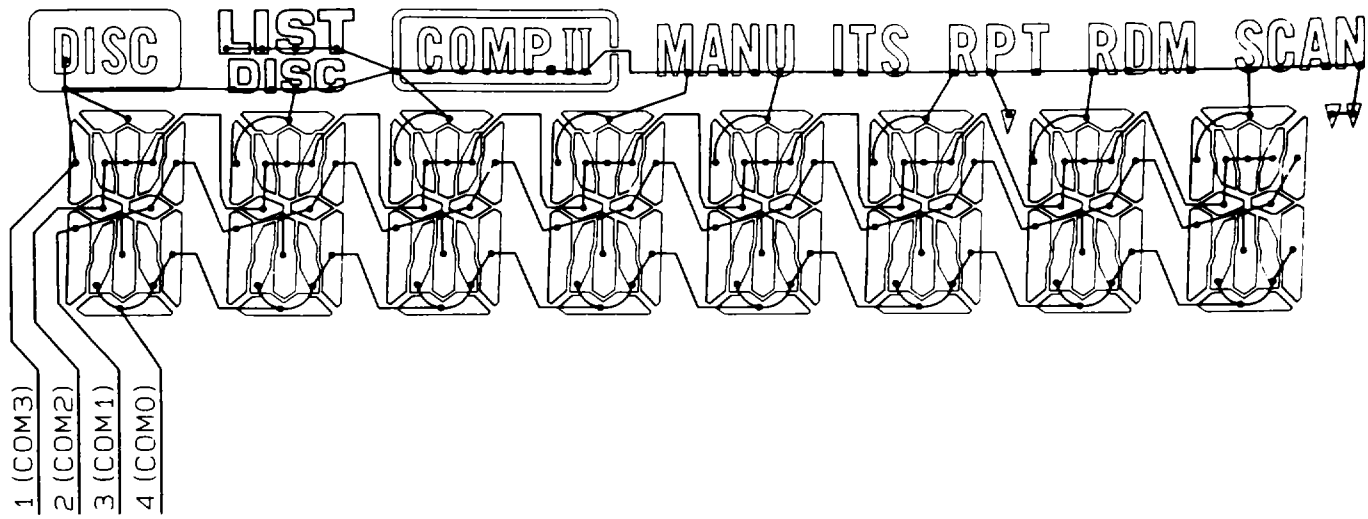


Fig.9

9. ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

NOTE:

- Parts whose parts numbers are omitted are subject to being not supplied.
- The part numbers shown below indicate chip components.

Chip Resistor

RS1/○S○○○J,RS1/○○S○○○J

Chip Capacitor (except for CQS.....)

CKS....., CCS....., CSZS.....

Circuit Symbol & No.	Part Name	Part No.
Unit Number : CWM4153		
Unit Name : Display Unit		
MISCELLANEOUS		
IC4901		PDX002A
IC4902		RPM-678CBR-L
Q 4901		2SD1767
Q 4902		2SB710A
Q 4903		DTC114EK
D 4901		UDZ5R6B
D 4902 4903		MA153
X 4901	Ceramic Resonator 4.9152MHz	CSS1084
S 4901	Switch	CSG-253
IL 4901 4902	Lamp 14V 40mA	CEL1386
LCD4901	LCD	CAW1273
RESISTORS		
R 4901		RS1/10S102J
R 4902 4908 4910 4914 4917 4918 4919		RS1/10S0R0J
R 4903		RS1/10S223J
R 4904 4905		RS1/10S332J
R 4909 4911 4915 4916		RS1/10S471J
CAPACITORS		
C 4901		CKSQYB473K50
C 4902 4903		CSZSR100M6R3
C 4904 4905 4906		CKSQYB104K16
Unit Number : CWX1782		
Unit Name : Antenna Select Unit		
MISCELLANEOUS		
Q 4506		2SC1740S
D 4506		1SS133
L 4503	Ferri-Inductor	LAU4R7K
RY4501	Relay	CSR1014
RESISTORS		
R 4520		RD1/4PU683J
R 4521		RD1/4PU103J
CAPACITORS		
C 4518		CKCYB102K50
C 4519		CEA101M10LS
Unit Number : CWX2004		
Unit Name : System Unit		
MISCELLANEOUS		
IC4301		BU4066BCF
IC4351		BA1404F
IC4352		UPC4570G
IC4353		BU2611FS
IC4701		PD5357A

Circuit Symbol & No.	Part Name	Part No.
IC4702		LH5116HN-10Y
IC4951		PAJ002A
IC4952		NJM78L06A
Q 4302 4955		IMD3A
Q 4303		IMH3A
Q 4304		FMG3A
Q 4352		IMX1
Q 4391 4392 4393		2SC2059
Q 4701		DTA144EK
Q 4702		DTC114EK
Q 4951		2SD2396
Q 4952		IMX1
Q 4954		2SB1238
Q 4956 4957		2SB710A
Q 4958		IMH10A
D 4351		MA151WA
D 4352		RB706D40
D 4353		DA204K
D 4354		KV1440
D 4355 4953		MA110
D 4701		1SS356
D 4951 4952		ERA15-02VH
D 4954 4956		UDZ5R1B
D 4955		UDZ3R3B
L 4301 4302	Filter	CTF1333
L 4351 4357	Chip Inductor	LCTA2R2J3225
L 4352	Inductor	CTF1302
L 4353	Coil	CTC1079
L 4355	Inductor	LCTA1R0J3225
L 4356	Inductor	LCTA101J3225
L 4358	Inductor	LCTAR68J3225
TC4351	Trimmer	CCG-088
X 4351	Resonator 38.000kHz	CSS1372
X 4352	Crystal 7.2MHz	CSS1030
X 4701	Resonator 6.14MHz	CSS1336
VR4351	Semi-fixed 4.7kΩ(B)	CCP1227
VR4352	Semi-fixed 22kΩ(B)	CCP1231
VR4353	Semi-fixed 2.2kΩ(B)	CCP1225
EF4951	EMI Filter	CCG1006
RESISTORS		
R 4301 4302		RS1/10S471J
R 4303 4304 4368		RS1/10S472J
R 4305 4306		RS1/10S361J
R 4307 4308 4971 4973		RS1/10S223J
R 4309 4310 4370 4956		RS1/10S681J
R 4311 4312		RS1/10S225J
R 4313 4314		RS1/10S112J
R 4315 4316 4351		RS1/10S362J
R 4352		RS1/10S681J
R 4353 4355 4357		RS1/10S392J
R 4354 4356 4708		RS1/10S102J
R 4358		RS1/10S683J
R 4359 4715 4729		RS1/10S103J
R 4360		RS1/10S513J
R 4361 4362 4743 4966		RS1/10S103J

=====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name=====	Part No.
R 4363	RS1/10S221J
R 4364 4365 4726 4727 4728 4739 4740	RS1/10S104J
R 4366	RS1/10S203J
R 4367	RS1/10S683J
R 4371	RS1/10S362J
R 4372	RS1/10S242J
R 4373	RS1/10S822J
R 4374	RS1/10S101J
R 4375	RS1/10S471J
R 4377	RS1/8S470J
R 4378 4379	RS1/10S223J
R 4381	RS1/10S823J
R 4386 4387 4388 4389	RS1/10S103J
R 4390	RS1/10S560J
R 4391	RS1/10S332J
R 4392	RS1/10S104J
R 4393 4706 4707	RS1/10S222J
R 4394	RS1/10S244J
R 4395	RS1/10S154J
R 4396	RS1/10S152J
R 4397	RS1/10S331J
R 4701	RS1/10S433J
R 4702	RA3C103J
R 4703	RA3C222J
R 4704 4742 4959 4968	RS1/10S102J
R 4711 4713 4717	RS1/10S0R0J
R 4714	RS1/10S513J
R 4718 4722 4980	RS1/10S222J
R 4719	RS1/10S823J
R 4723	RS1/10S473J
R 4738	RS1/10S101J
R 4741 4954 4969 4970	RS1/10S104J
R 4951	RS1/10S183J
R 4952	RS1/10S752J
R 4953	RS1/10S204J
R 4955	RS1/10S391J
R 4957	RS1/4S121J
R 4958	RS1/10S750J
R 4960 4972 4974	RS1/10S152J
R 4967	RS1/8S3R9J
R 4975	RS1/10S560J
R 4976	RS1/10S181J

CAPACITORS

C 4301 4302	CEA330M6R3LL
C 4303 4304 4355 4360 4381 4701 4706 4957 4958	CKSQYB103K50
C 4305 4306	CKSQYB392K50
C 4307 4308	CKSQYB332K50
C 4309 4310 4708 4709 4710	CKSQYB102K50
C 4311 4312	CSZS010M10
C 4351 4359 4361	CEA100M16LS2
C 4352 4383 4965 4968	CKSQYB103K50
C 4353	CCSQCH120J50
C 4354 4363	CEA220M16LS
C 4357	CEA1R0M50LS2
C 4358	CCSQCH160J50
C 4362	CKSYB105K16
C 4364 4375 4387 4399 4961 4966 4970	CKSQYB104K50
C 4365	CCSQCH271J50
C 4366	CCSQCH162J50
C 4368 4951	CEA100M16LL
C 4370 4371	CCSQCH270J50
C 4372 4955 4398	CKSQYB473K50
C 4373	CEALNP330M10
C 4374	CEA470M6R3LS
C 4377	CCSQCH180J50
C 4379 4702	CKSQYB104K50
C 4382	CCSQCH030C50
C 4384 4956	CEA220M16LL

=====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name=====	Part No.
C 4391 4395	CCSQCH010C50
C 4392	CCSQCH100J50
C 4393	CCSQCH330J50
C 4394	CCSQCH180J50
C 4396 4397	CKSQYB103K50
C 4703 4704	CKSQYB473K16
C 4705	CEA221M6R3LL
C 4952 4953 4954 470µF/16V	CCH1183
C 4959	CSZA220M10
C 4960	CKSQYB334K16
C 4962	CEAS221M10
C 4963	CEA101M10LL
C 4964	CEAS331M6R3
C 4967 4969	CKSQYB103K50

Unit Number : CWX1944
Unit Name : CD Core Unit

MISCELLANEOUS

IC 101	UPC2572GS
IC 201	UPD63702GF
IC 301	XLA6997FM
IC 302	LB1836M
IC 501	PD4501A
IC 601	XRA4560F
IC 602	XRA4560F
IC 604	NJM78L05UA
IC 701	PQ05TZ51
Q 101	2SD1664
Q 102	UMD2N
D 701 702	1SR154-400
X 201 Ceramic Resonator16.93MHz	CSS1363
S 801 802 Switch (EJECT,RESET)	CSG1076
S 803 Switch (MAG)	CSN1028
VR 802 Semi-fixed 1kΩ(B)	CCP1175

RESISTORS

R 101	RS1/8S100J
R 102	RS1/8S120J
R 103 116	RS1/16S102J
R 104 107	RS1/16S822J
R 105	RS1/16S682J
R 106	RS1/16S183J
R 108	RS1/16S333J
R 109	RS1/16S683J
R 110	RS1/16S134J
R 111	RS1/16S273J
R 113	RS1/16S222J
R 114 115 601 602 603 604	RS1/16S103J
R 117 118	RS1/16S163J
R 201	RS1/16S104J
R 202	RS1/16S104J
R 504 507 806	RS1/16S102J
R 505	RS1/16S221J
R 506	RA3C221J
R 605 606 607 608	RS1/16S912J
R 609 610	RS1/16S153J
R 611 612	RS1/16S153J
R 613 614 615 616 617 618	RS1/16S562J
R 619 620	RS1/16S101J
R 801	RS1/10S681J
R 804	RS1/16S622J
R 805	RS1/16S562J
R 807	RS1/16S0R0J

=====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name=====										Part No.
CAPACITORS										
C	101	205	703							CEV101M6R3
C	102	124	202	612						CKSQYB104K16
C	103									CEV470M6R3
C	104									CKSQYB334K16
C	105									CCSRCH330J50
C	106	113	801							CKSRYB103K25
C	107									CEV4R7M35
C	108									CKSQYB273K25
C	109									CCSRCH101J50
C	110	122	611	802						CKSQYB104K16
C	111									CKSRYB332K50
C	112									CKSQYB473K25
C	114									CKSRYB391K50
C	115									CCSRCH121J50
C	116									CKSRYB682K50
C	117									CKSQYB333K25
C	118	119								CKSQYB334K16
C	120	121								CKSQYB224K16
C	123									CKSRYB472K50
C	125									CCSRCH060D50
C	126									CKSRYB153K25
C	201	702								CKSQYB334K16
C	206									CKSQYB224K16
C	207									CKSRYB102K50
C	208									CKSQYB224K16
C	301									CEV101M10
C	601	602								CCSRCH181J50
C	603	604								CCSRCH820J50
C	605	606								CCSRCH820J50
C	607	608								CKSRYB222K50
C	609	610								CCSRCH331J50
C	613									CKSQYB104K16
C	614									CKSQYB104K16
C	615									CEV101M10
C	701				22μF/6.3V					CCH1233
C	803									CKSRYB103K25

=====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name=====										Part No.
Unit Number :										
Unit Name : P.C.Board (A)										
Q	851									PT4800
S	853									CSN1012
Unit Number :										
Unit Name : P.C.Board (B)										
D	851									CN504-2
S	851	852								CSN1033
R	851									RS1/8S473J
R	852									RS1/8S753J
Unit Number :										
Unit Name : P.C.Board (C)										
M853										CXA9139
Miscellaneous Parts List										
M851										CXA8772
M852										CXA9146
M854										CXA9131
VR 801										CCW1021
										CXX1235

· The CDX-FM627S/UC, CDX-FM627S/ES and CDX-FM627S/EW Parts Lists enumerate the parts which differ from those enumerated in the CDX-FM629S/UC Parts List only. The parts other than those enumerated in the former are identical with those in the latter, to which you are requested to refer, accordingly. The CDX-FM629S/UC Parts List is given on page 24.

System Unit

Circuit Symbol & No.	CDX-FM629S/UC Part No.	CDX-FM627S/UC CDX-FM627S/ES Part No.	CDX-FM627S/EW Part No.
R4712	•••••	RS1/10S104J	RS1/10S104J
R4713	RS1/10S0R0J	•••••	•••••
R4725	•••••	RS1/10S0R0J	RS1/10S0R0J
R4726	RS1/10S104J	•••••	•••••
C4305,4306	CKSQYB392K50	CKSQYB392K50	CKSQYB272K50
C4307,4308	CKSQYB332K50	CKSQYB332K50	CKSQYB222K50

Display Unit

Circuit Symbol & No.	CDX-FM629S/UC CDX-FM627S/UC CDX-FM627S/ES Part No.	CDX-FM627S/EW Part No.
IL4901,4902	CEL1386	CEL1390

CD Core Unit

Circuit Symbol & No.	CDX-FM629S/UC Part No.	CDX-FM627S/UC CDX-FM627S/ES CDX-FM627S/EW Part No.
IC501	PD4501A	•••••
R203	•••••	RS1/16S0R0J

10. BLOCK DIAGRAM

● SYSTEM

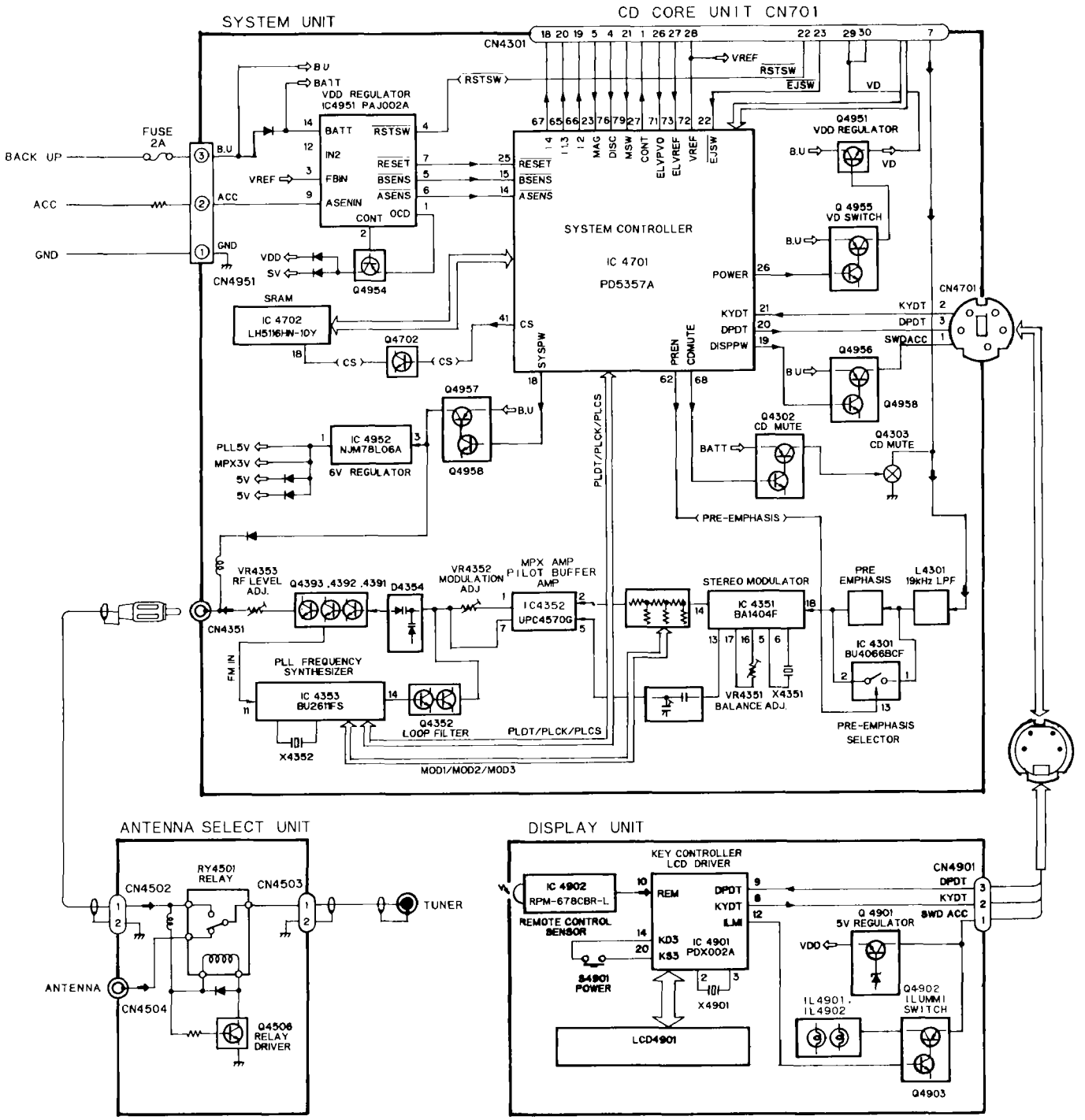


Fig.10

● CD Mechanism Module

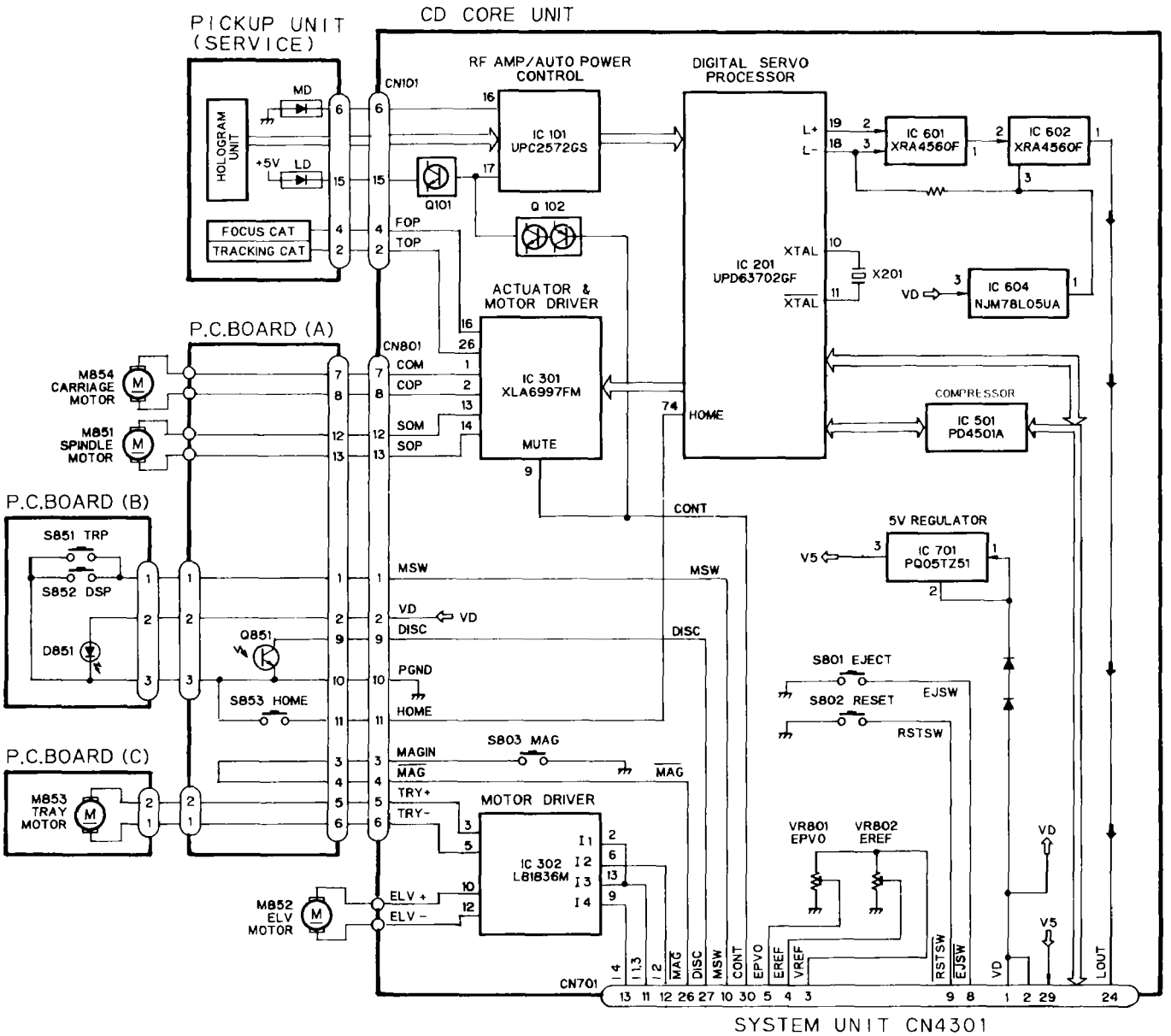


Fig.11

11. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM AND PATTERN

11.1 SYSTEM UNIT, ANTENNA SELECT UNIT

● **Circuit Diagram**

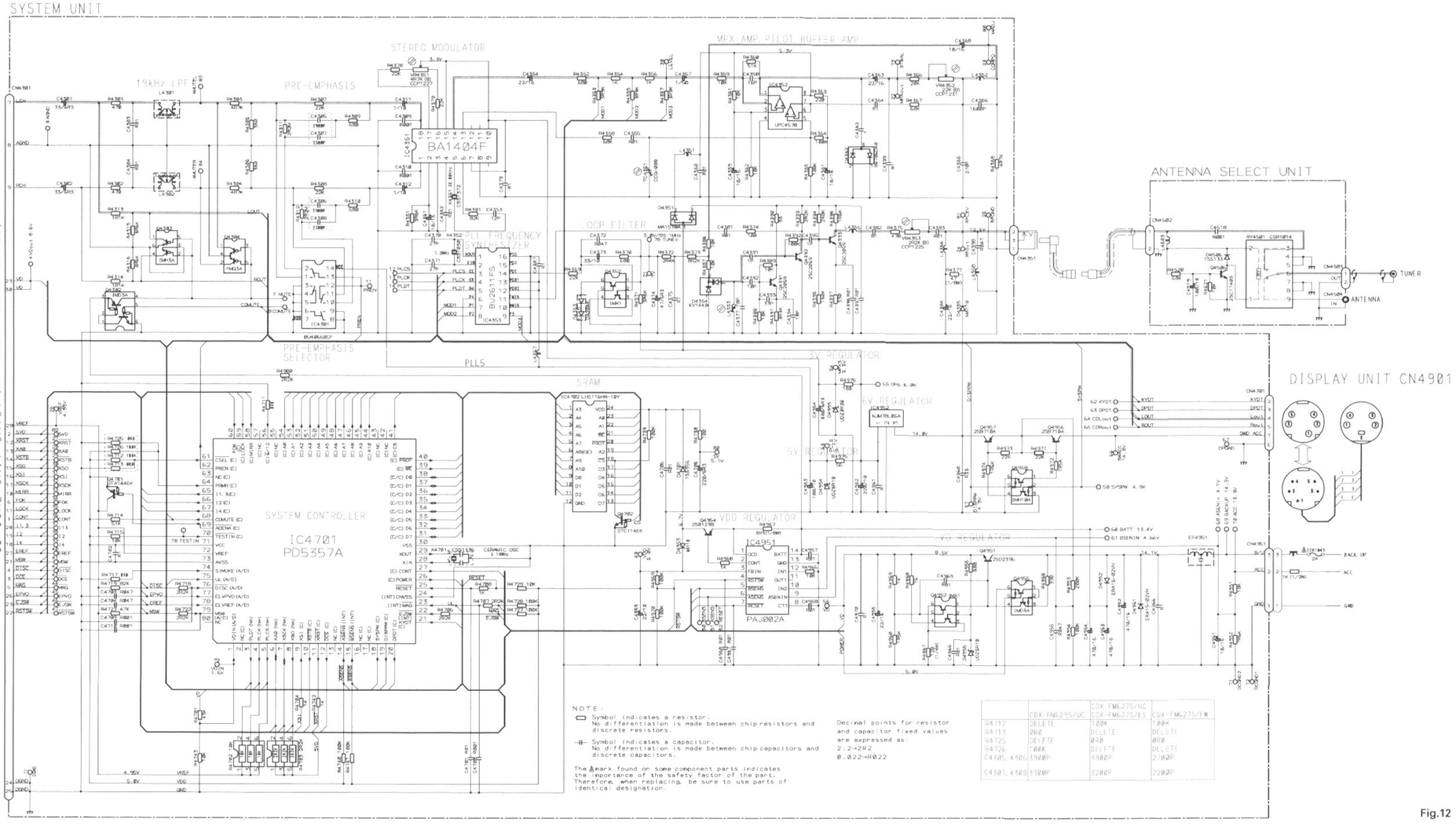
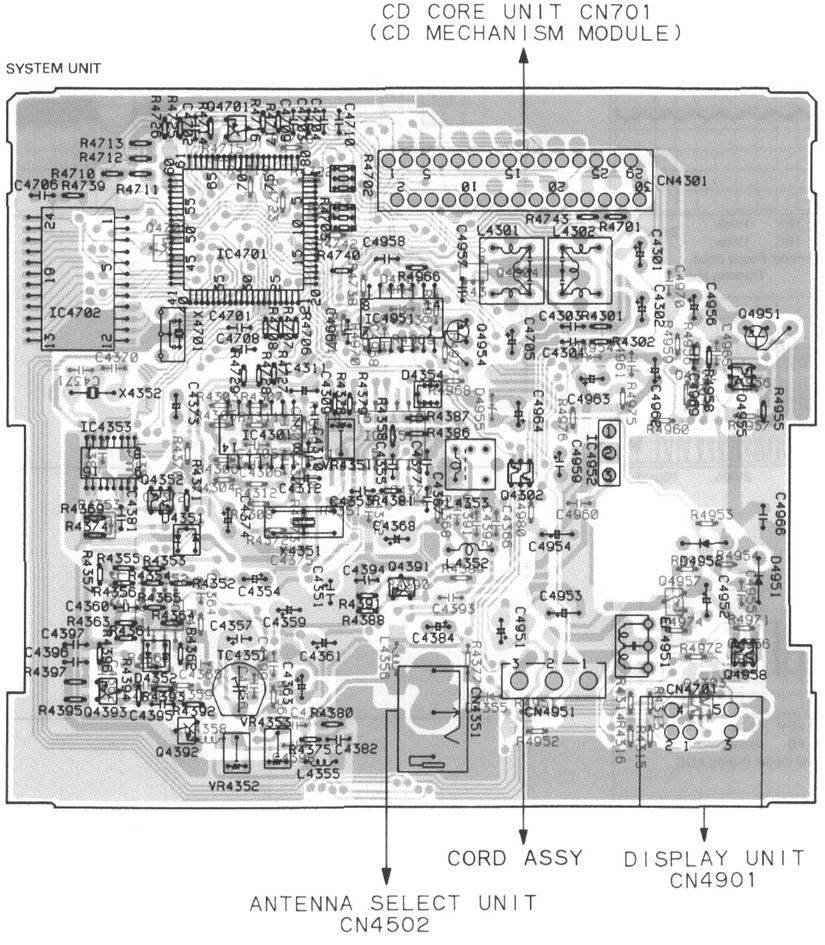


Fig.12

● Connection Diagram



ADJ	IC, Q
	Q4701
	Q4702
	IC4701 Q4304
	IC4702
	IC4951
	Q4951
	Q4954 Q4955
	Q4952
	IC4351
	IC4301
VR4351	IC4353
L4353	Q4352 IC4952
	Q4302
	Q4391
	IC4352
	Q4957
	Q4958 Q4956 Q4956
	Q4303
TC4351	
VR4353	
	Q4393
	Q4392
VR4352	

ANTENNA SELECT UNIT

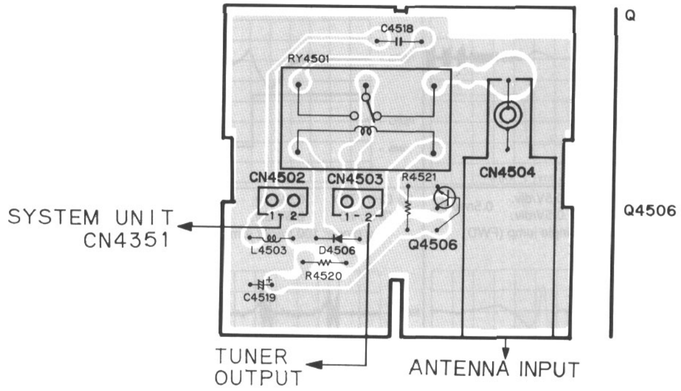


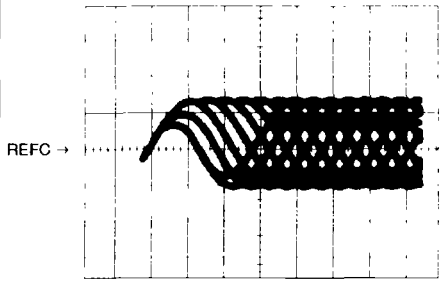
Fig.13

NOTE:
The parts mounted on this PCB include all necessary parts for several destinations.
For further information for respective destinations, be sure to check with the schematic diagram.

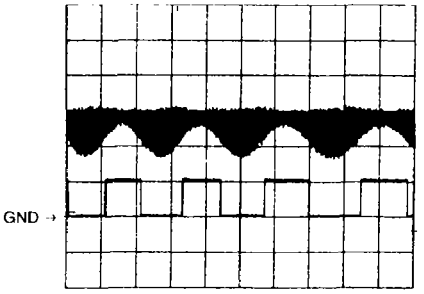
Note:1. The encircled numbers denote measuring pointes in the circuit diagram.
2. Reference voltage
REFO:2.5V

● Waveforms

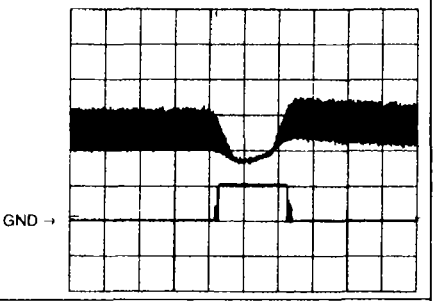
① RFO 0.5V/div. 0.5μs/div.
Normal mode: play



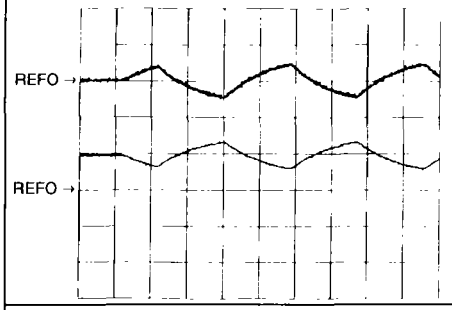
① CH1: RFO 1V/div.
② CH2: MIRR 5V/div. 0.5ms/div.
Test mode: Tracking open



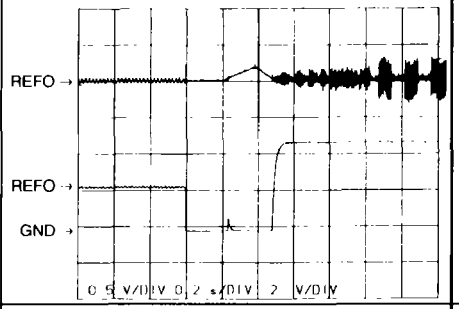
① CH1: RFO 1V/div.
② CH2: MIRR 5V/div. 0.5ms/div.
Normal mode: The defect part passes 800μm



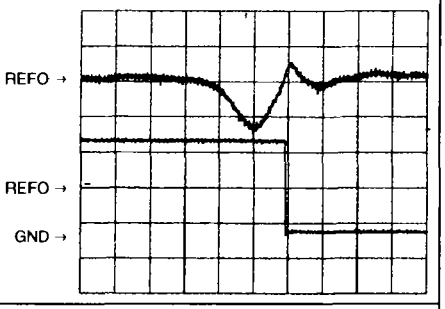
③ CH1: FD 0.5V/div.
④ CH2: FOP 2V/div. 0.2s/div.
Test mode: No disc, Focus close



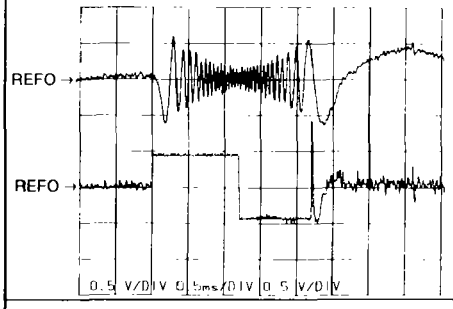
③ CH1: FD 0.5V/div.
⑤ CH2: FOK 2V/div. 0.2s/div.
Normal mode: Focus close



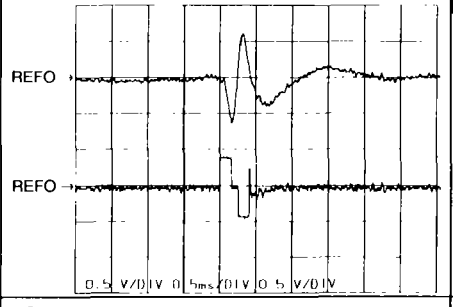
⑥ CH1: FEY 0.5V/div.
⑦ CH2: XSI 2V/div. 1ms/div.
Normal mode: Focus close



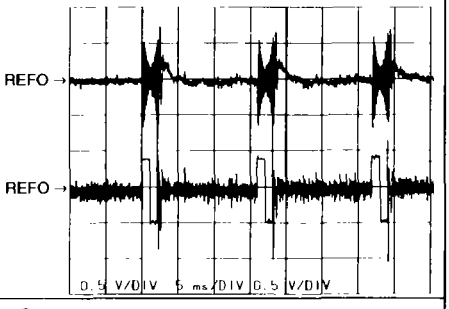
⑧ CH1: TEY 0.5V/div.
⑨ CH2: TD 0.5V/div. 0.5ms/div.
Test mode: 32 tracks jump (FWD)



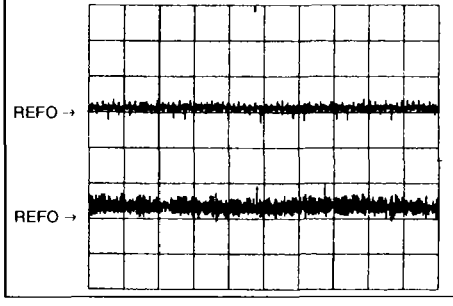
⑧ CH1: TEY 0.5V/div.
⑨ CH2: TD 0.5V/div. 0.5ms/div.
Test mode: Single jump (FWD)



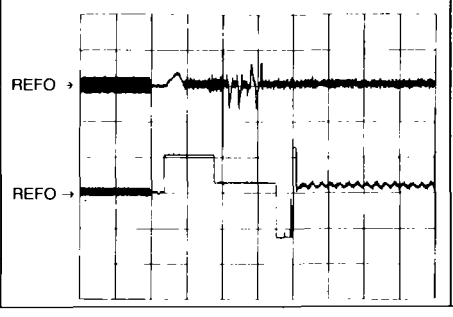
⑧ CH1: TEY 0.5V/div.
⑨ CH2: TD 0.5V/div. 5ms/div.
Test mode: 100 tracks jump (FWD)



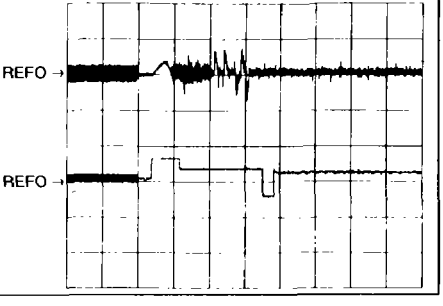
⑥ CH1: FEY 0.1V/div.
③ CH2: FD 0.2V/div. 20ms/div.
Normal mode: Play



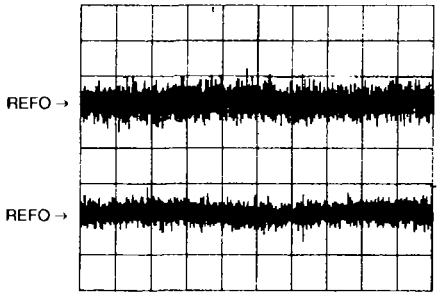
③ CH1: FD 0.5V/div.
⑩ CH2: MDYA 1V/div. 0.5s/div.
Normal mode: Focus close (12cm)



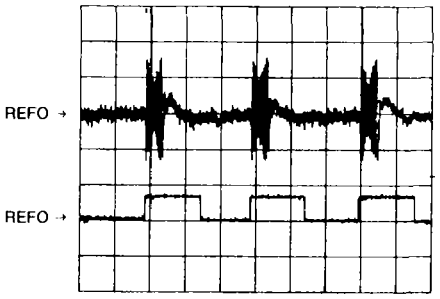
③ CH1: FD 0.5V/div.
⑩ CH2: MDYA 1V/div. 0.5s/div.
Normal mode: Focus close (8cm)



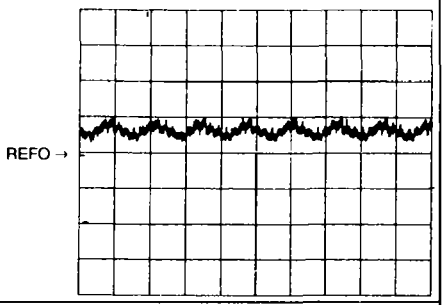
⑧ CH1: TEY 0.2V/div.
⑨ CH2: TD 0.2V/div. 20ms/div.
Normal mode: play



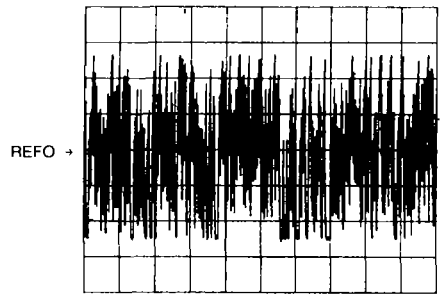
⑧ CH1: TEY 0.5V/div.
⑪ CH2: SD 0.5V/div. 5ms/div.



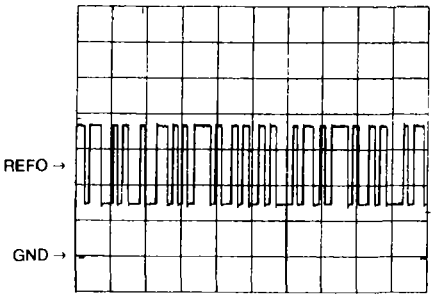
⑩ MDYA 0.5V/div. 0.1s/div.
Normal mode: Play (12cm)



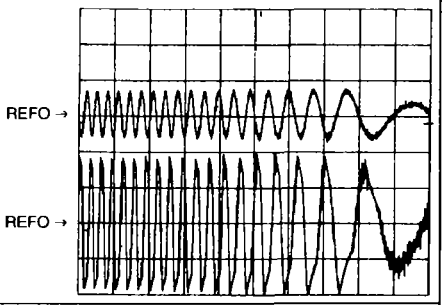
⑩ MDYA 0.5V/div. 10ms/div.
Long Search (12cm)



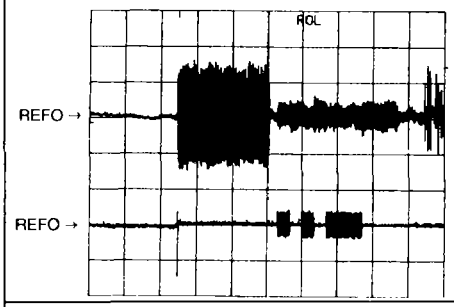
⑫ EFM 1V/div. 5µs/div.
Play



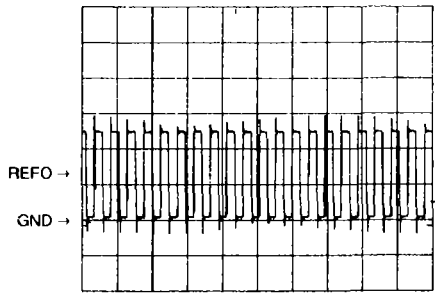
⑧ CH1: TEY 1V/div.
⑬ CH2: TEC 1V/div. 2ms/div.
Test mode: Focus close
Tracking open



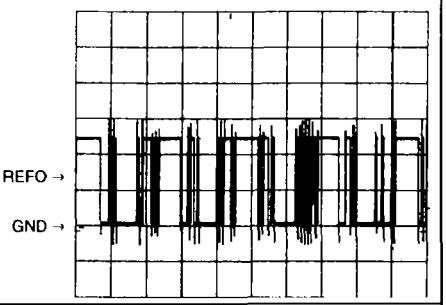
⑧ CH1: TEY 0.5V/div.
⑥ CH2: FEY 0.5V/div. 0.2s/div.
Normal mode: AGC after focus close



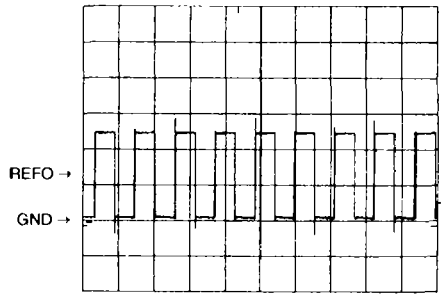
⑭ SCKO 2V/div. 1µs/div.
Play



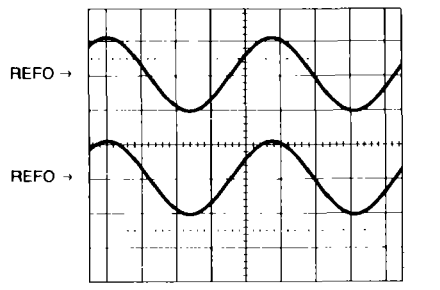
⑮ Dout 2V/div. 10µs/div.
Play



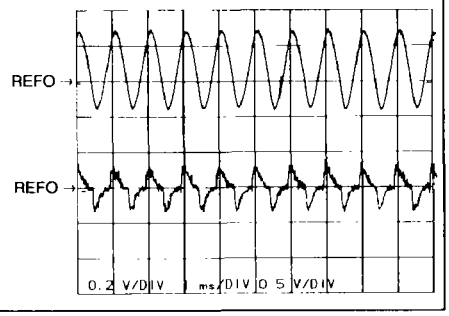
⑯ LRCK 2V/div. 20µs/div.

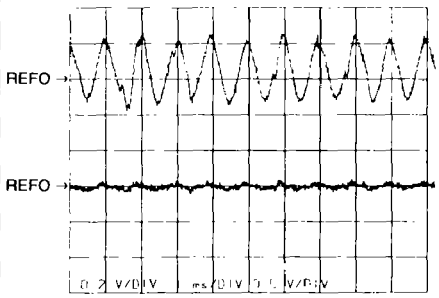
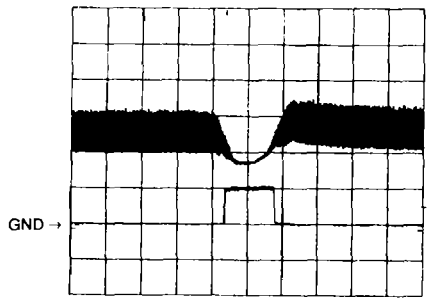
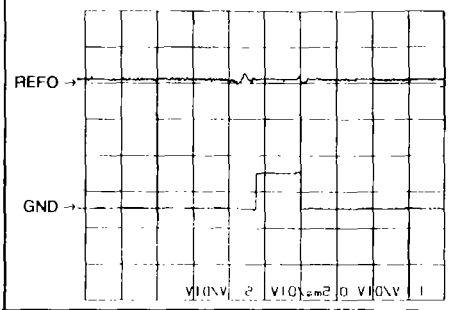


⑱ CH1: R OUT 1V/div.
⑰ CH2: L OUT 1V/div. 0.2ms/div.
Normal mode: Play (1kHz 0dB)



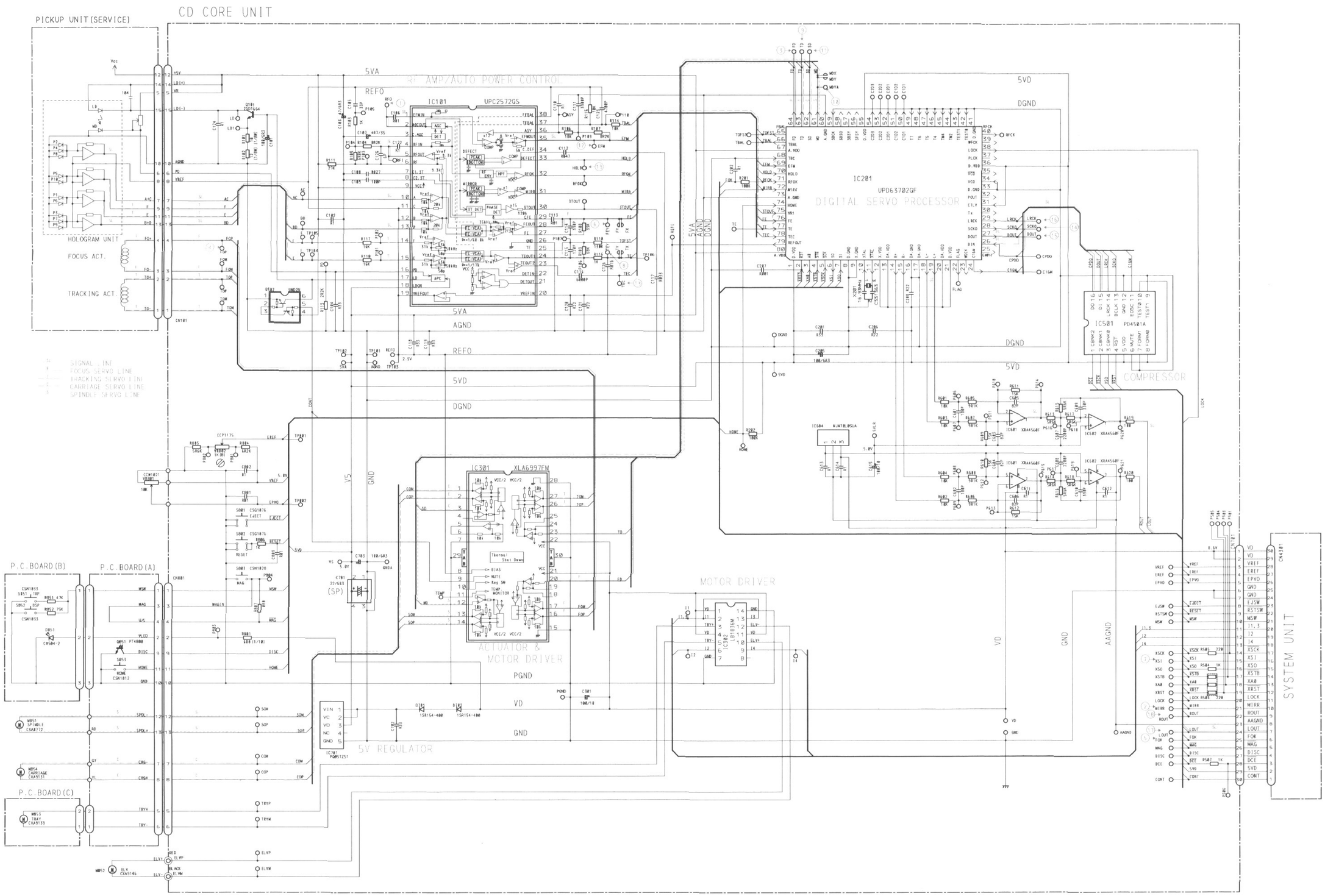
⑥ CH1: FEY 0.2V/div.
③ CH2: FD 0.5V/div. 1ms/div.
Normal mode: During AGC



⑧ CH1: TEY 0.2V/div. ⑨ CH2: TD 0.5V/div. 1ms/div. Normal mode: During AGC 	① CH1: RFO 1V/div. ⑲ CH2: HOLD 5V/div. 0.5ms/div. Normal mode: The defect part passes 800μm 	③ CH1: FD 1V/div. ⑲ CH2: HOLD 5V/div. 0.5ms/div. Normal mode: The defect part passes 800μm 

11.2 CD MECHANISM MODULE

● **Circuit Diagram (CDX-FM629S/UC)**



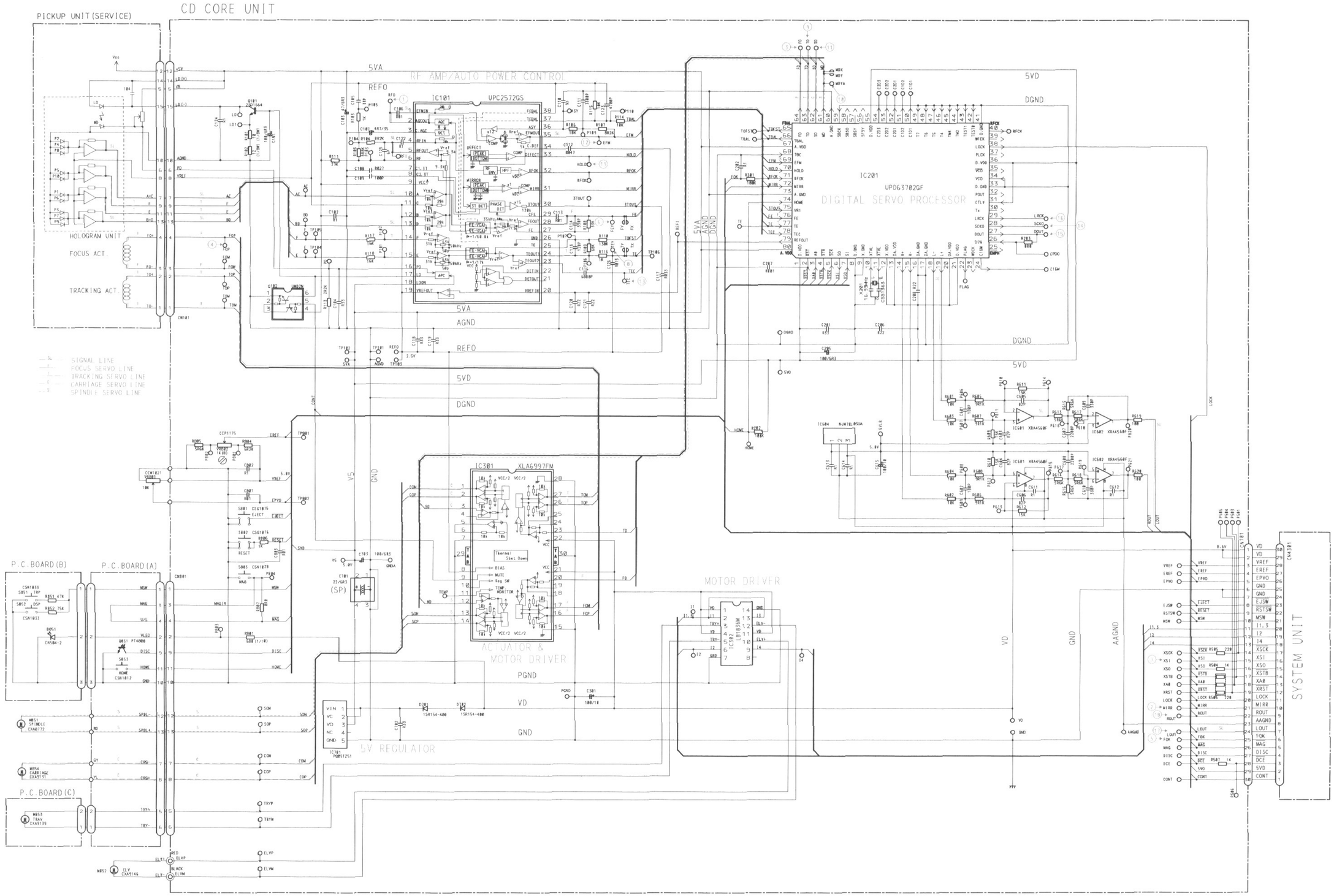
NOTE:

- Symbol indicates a resistor. No differentiation is made between chip resistors and discrete resistors.
- Symbol indicates a capacitor. No differentiation is made between chip capacitors and discrete capacitors.

Decimal points for resistor and capacitor fixed values are expressed as:
2.2→2R2
0.022→R022

Fig.14

● Circuit Diagram (CDX-FM627S/UC, ES, EW)



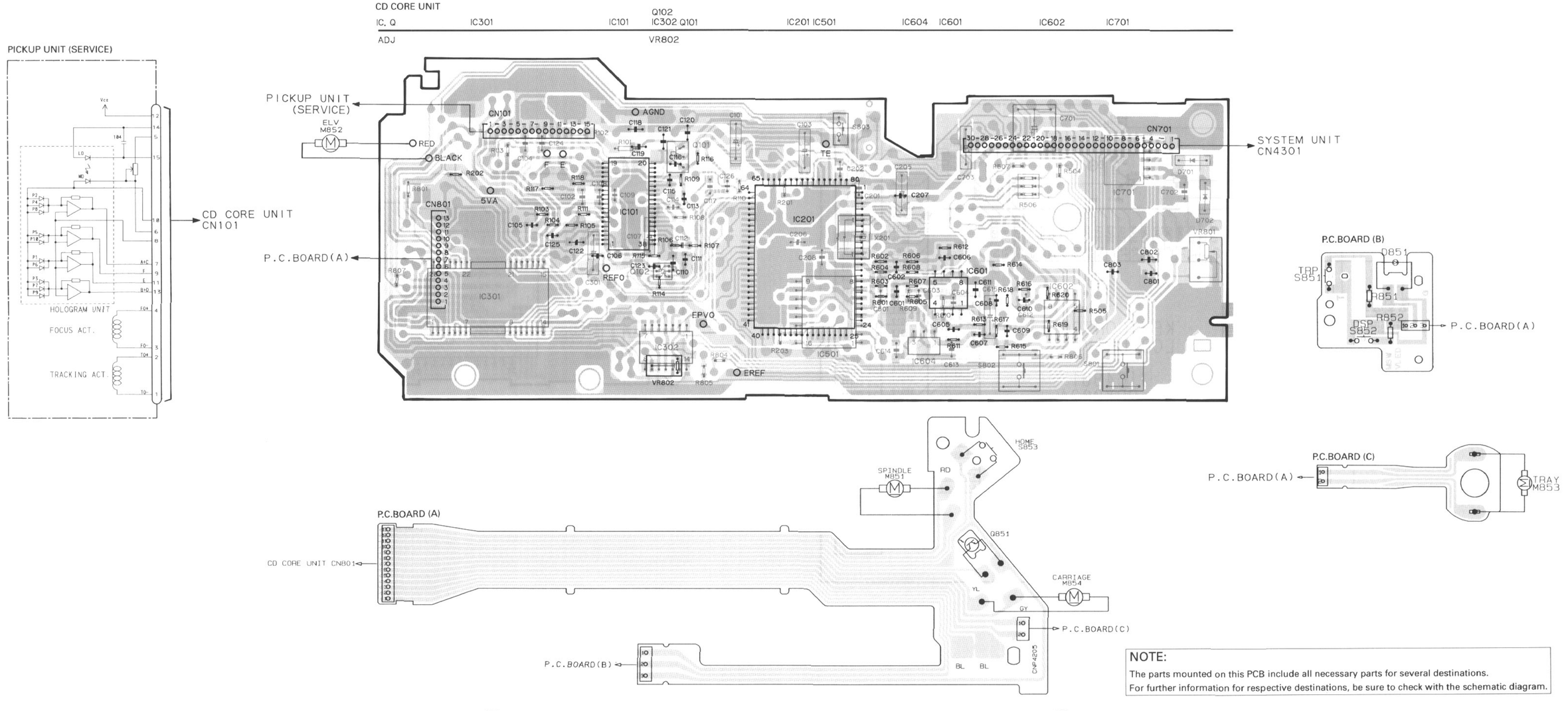
NOTE:

- Symbol indicates a resistor. No differentiation is made between chip resistors and discrete resistors.
- Symbol indicates a capacitor. No differentiation is made between chip capacitors and discrete capacitors.

Decimal points for resistor and capacitor fixed values are expressed as:
2.2→2R2
0.022→R022

Fig.15

● **Connection Diagram**



NOTE:
The parts mounted on this PCB include all necessary parts for several destinations.
For further information for respective destinations, be sure to check with the schematic diagram.

Fig.16

11.3 DISPLAY UNIT

● **Circuit Diagram**

	CDX-FM629S/UC CDX-FM627S/UC CDX-FM627S/ES	CDX-FM627S/EW
IL4901..4902	CEL1386	CEL1390

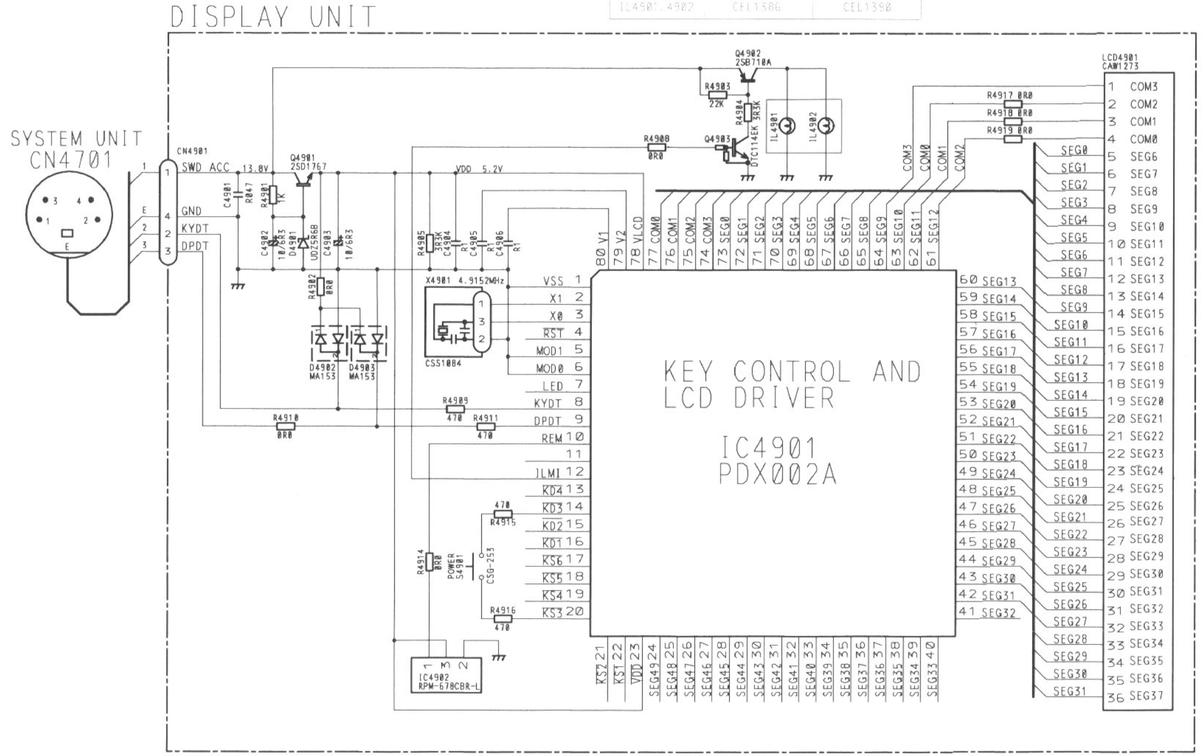


Fig.17

● **Connection Diagram**

IC, Q Q4901 IC4902 Q4902 Q4903 IC4901

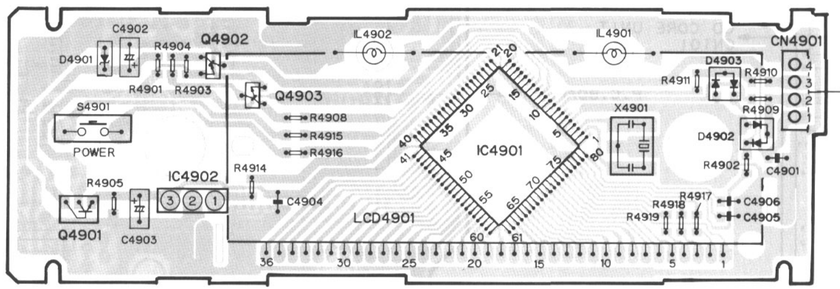


Fig.18

NOTE:
The parts mounted on this PCB include all necessary parts for several destinations.
For further information for respective destinations, be sure to check with the schematic diagram.

12. EXPLODED VIEW AND PARTS LIST

12.1 CHASSIS

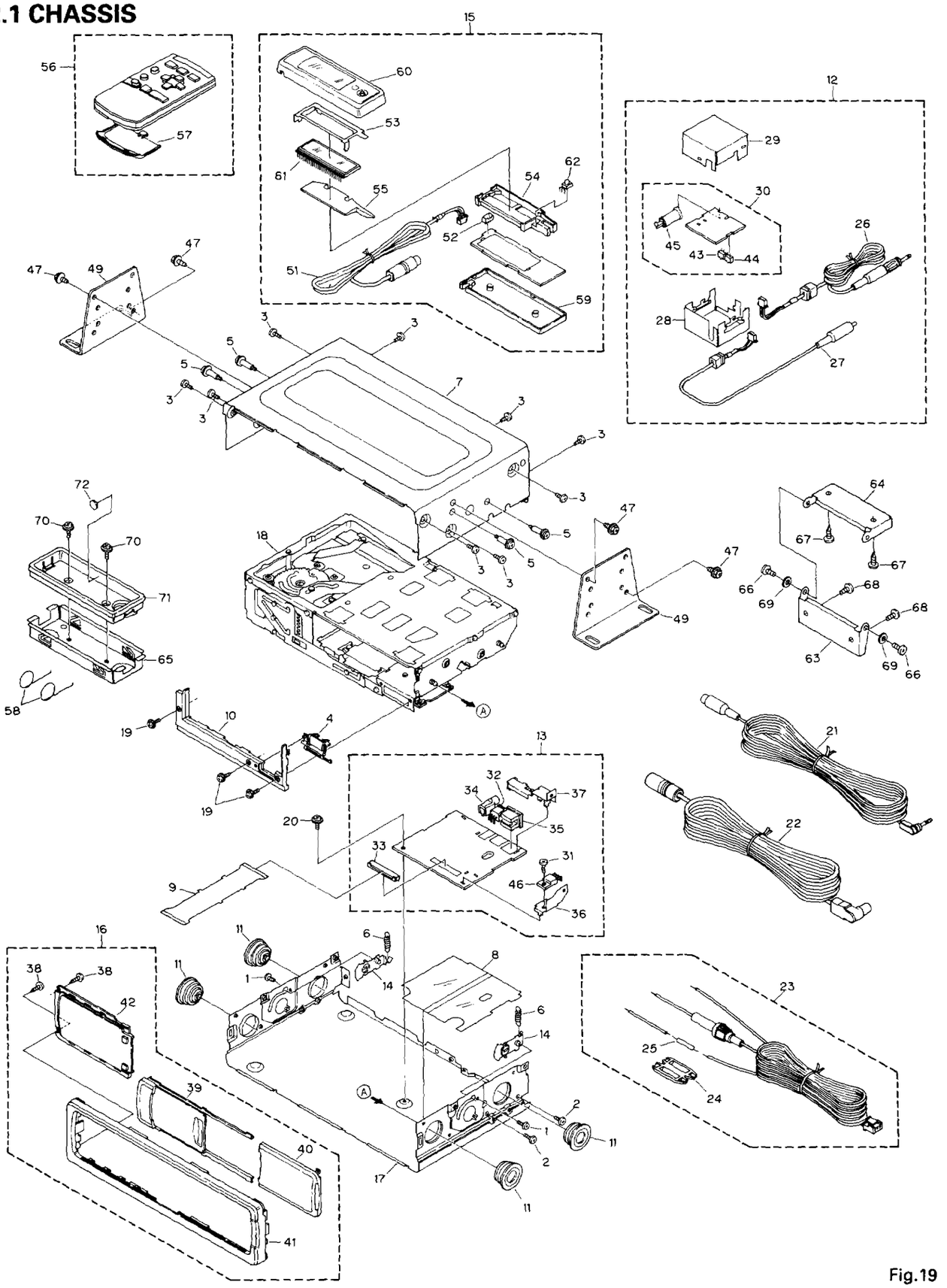


Fig.19

NOTE:

● Parts marked by " * "are generally unavailable because they are not in our Master Spare Parts List.

● **Parts List**

Mark No.	Description	Part No.
1	Screw	BMZ20P040FMC
2	Screw	BMZ26P040FMC
3	Screw	BMZ30P040FZK
4	Button	CAC4632
5	Screw	CBA1352
6	Spring	CBH1859
7	Upper Case	CNB2078
8	Insulator	CNM4640
9	P.C.Board	CNP4402
10	Panel	CNS3867
11	Damper	CNV4501
12	Antenna Select Assy	CWM4331
13	System Unit	CWX2004
14	Arm Unit	CXA8606
15	Display Assy	CXA9280
16	Grille Assy	CXA9291
17	Lower Case Unit	CXA9322
18	CD Mechanism Module(C5)	CXK4410
19	Screw	IMS20P040FZK
20	Screw	IMS26P040FMC
21	Cord	CDE4289
22	Cord	CDE5008
23	Cord	CDE5124
24	Cap	CNS1472
25	Resistor	RS1/2P102JL
26	Cord	CDE4087
27	Antenna Cable	CDH1207
28	Chassis	CNA1555
29	Case	CNB1764
30	Antenna Select Unit	CWX1782
31	Screw	BMZ26P060FMC
32	Plug(CN4951)	CKS-460
33	Connector(CN4301)	CKS2233
34	Jack(CN4351)	CKS2310
35	Connector(CN4701)	CKS3195
36	Holder	CNC6313
37	Holder	CNC6339
38	Screw	BPZ26P080FMC
39	Door	CAT1812
40	Door	CAT1778

Mark No.	Description	Part No.
41	Grille	CNS3865
42	Panel	CNS3876
43	Plug(CN4503)(White)	CKS1222
44	Plug(CN4502)(Red)	CKS2812
45	Antenna Jack(CN4504)	CKX1006
46	Transistor(Q4951)	2SD2396
47	Screw	HMF40P080FZK
48	•••••	NF60FMC
49	Angle	CNB2019
50	•••••	CNC4806
51	Cord	CDE4542
52	Plug(CN4901)	CKS-785
53	Holder	CNC5621
54	Housing	CNV4019
55	Lens	CNV4020
56	Remote Control Assy	CXA9460
57	Battery Cover	CNS3383
58	Spring	CBH-865
59	Case	CNS3279
60	Grille Unit	CXA9285
61	LCD(LCD4901)	CAW1273
62	IC(IC4902)	RPM-678CBR-L
63	Bracket	•••••
64	Bracket	•••••
65	Bracket	CNC5116
66	Screw	BMZ40P060FZK
67	Screw	•••••
68	Screw	•••••
69	Washer	WG40FZK
70	Screw	PMS30P050FZK
71	Bracket	CNS3313
72	Cushion	CNM3182

● The CDX-FM627S/UC, CDX-FM627S/ES and CDX-FM627S/EW Parts Lists enumerate the parts which differ from those enumerated in the CDX-FM629S/UC Parts List only. The parts other than those enumerated in the former are identical with those in the latter, to which you are requested to refer, accordingly. The CDX-FM629S/UC Parts List is given on page 51.

Mark No.	Description	CDX-FM629S/UC Part No.	CDX-FM627S/UC Part No.	CDX-FM627S/ES Part No.	CDX-FM627S/EW Part No.
13	System Unit	CWX2004	CWX1956	CWX1956	CWX1957
15	Display Assy	CXA9280	CXA9279	CXA9279	CXA9281
16	Grille Assy	CXA9291	CXA9292	CXA9292	CXA9292
18	CD Mechanism Module	CXK4410	CXK4400	CXK4400	CXK4400
23	Cord	CDE5124	CDE5124	CDE5124	CDE5125
40	Door	CAT1778	CAT1777	CAT1777	CAT1777
42	Panel	CNS3876	CNS4107	CNS4107	CNS4107
56	Remote Control Assy	CXA9460	CXA7036	CXA7036	CXA7028
57	Battery Cover	CNS3383	CNS3383	CNS3383	CNS2850
58	Spring	CBH-865	CBH-865	CBH-865	•••••
59	Case	CNS3279	CNS3279	CNS3279	CNS2832
60	Grille Unit	CXA9285	CXA9284	CXA9284	CXA9286
63	Bracket	•••••	•••••	•••••	CNC5114
64	Bracket	•••••	•••••	•••••	CNC5115
65	Bracket	CNC5116	CNC5116	CNC5116	•••••
66	Screw	•••••	•••••	•••••	BMZ40P060FZK
67	Screw	•••••	•••••	•••••	BNC40P120FZK
68	Screw	•••••	•••••	•••••	BPZ30P050FZK
70	Screw	PMS30P050FZK	PMS30P050FZK	PMS30P050FZK	•••••
71	Bracket	CNS3313	CNS3313	CNS3313	•••••
72	Cushion	CNM3182	CNM3182	CNM3182	•••••

12.2 CD MECHANISM MODULE

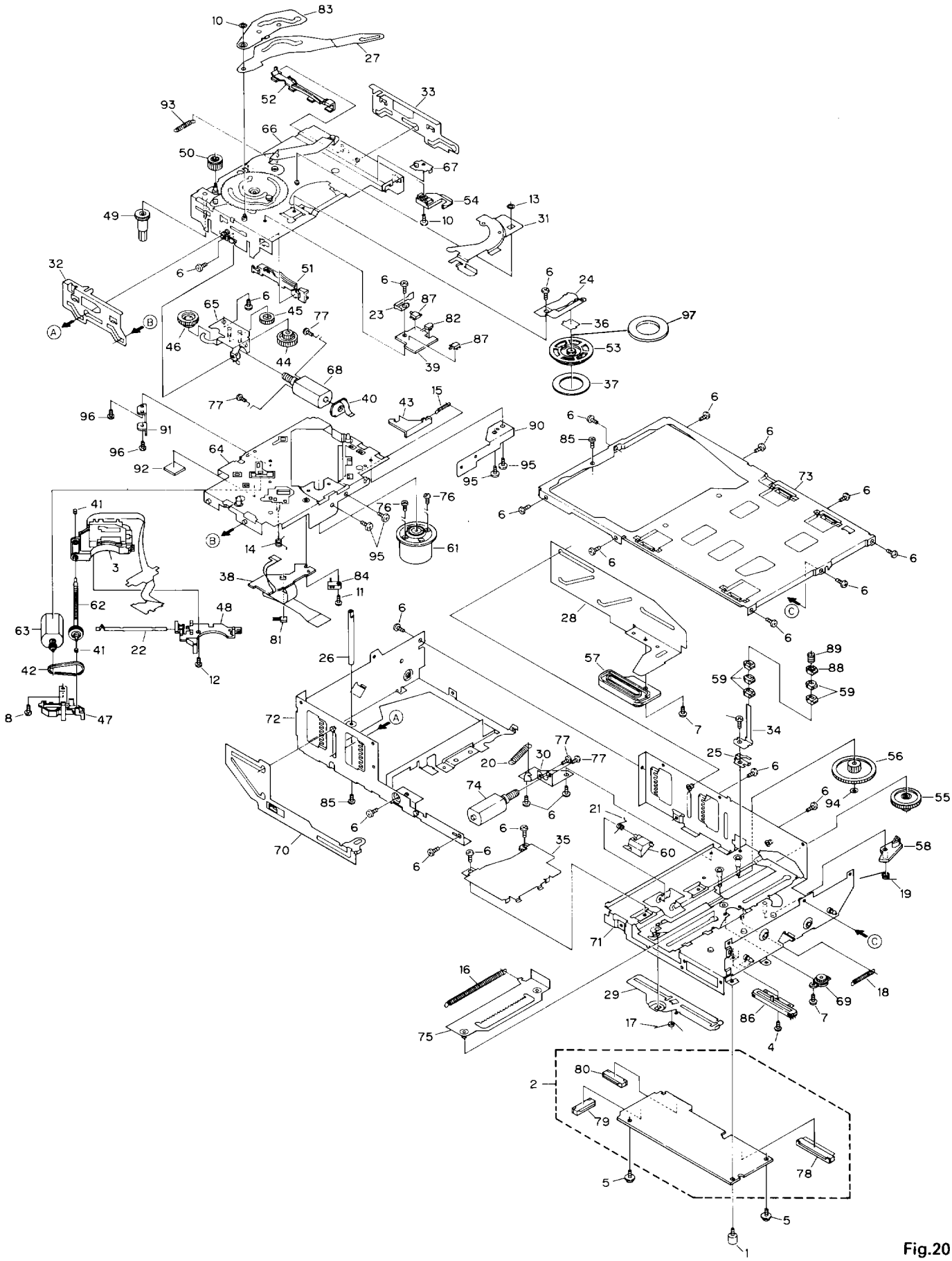


Fig.20

● Parts List

Mark	No.	Description	Part No.
	1	Screw	CBA1369
	2	CD Core Unit (CDX-FM629S)	CWX1944
		CD Core Unit (CDX-FM627S)	CWX1943
	3	Pickup Unit(Service)	CXX1235
	4	Screw	JFZ17P020FNI
	5	Screw	IMS26P040FMC
	6	Screw(M2×2.5)	CBA1037
	7	Screw(M2×2.5)	CBA1077
	8	Screw(M2×2.5)	CBA1085
	9	Screw(M2×6)	CBA1166
	10	Screw(M2×4)	CBA1176
	11	Screw(M2×6)	CBA1229
	12	Screw(M2×4)	CBA1362
	13	Washer	CBF1002
	14	Spring	CBH1822
	15	Spring	CBH1944
	16	Spring	CBH1826
	17	Spring	CBH1827
	18	Spring	CBH1828
	19	Spring	CBH1829
	20	Spring	CBH1830
	21	Spring	CBH1919
	22	Spring	CBL1241
	23	Spring	CBL1242
	24	Spring	CBL1249
	25	Spring	CBL1295
	26	Shaft	CLA2803
	27	Arm	CNC6181
	28	Lever	CNC6191
	29	Lever	CNC6194
	30	Bracket	CNC6292
	31	Lever	CNC6534
	32	Lever	CNC6535
	33	Lever	CNC6536
	34	Holder	CNC6538
	35	Cover	CNC6657
	36	Spacer	CNM4879
	37	Sheet	CNM4932
	38	P.C.Board	CNP4205
*	39	P.C.Board	CNP4537
	40	P.C.Board	CNP4382
	41	Bearing	CNR1423
	42	Belt	CNT1071
	43	Plate	CNV4761
	44	Gear	CNV4403
	45	Gear	CNV4404
	46	Gear	CNV4406
	47	Cover	CNV4411

Mark	No.	Description	Part No.
	48	Holder	CNV4412
	49	Gear	CNV4416
	50	Gear	CNV4417
	51	Rail(White)	CNV4419
	52	Rail(Black)	CNV4420
	53	Clamper	CNV4421
	54	Lever	CNV4422
	55	Gear	CNV4423
	56	Gear	CNV4424
	57	Rack	CNV4425
	58	Arm	CNV4426
	59	Guide	CNV4597
	60	Arm	CNV4670
	61	Motor Unit(C5)(M851)(Spindle)	CXA9371
	62	Screw Unit	CXA9130
	63	Motor Unit(C5)(M854)(Carriage)	CXA9131
	64	Chassis Unit	CXA9133
	65	Bracket Unit	CXA9134
	66	Chassis Unit	CXA9137
	67	Plate Unit	CXA9138
	68	Motor Unit(C5)(M853)(Tray)	CXA9139
	69	Damper Unit	CXA7714
	70	Lever Unit	CXA9141
	71	Magazine Holder Unit	CXA9143
	72	Frame Unit	CXA9144
	73	Frame Unit	CXA9145
	74	Motor Unit(C5)(M852)(ELV)	CXA9146
	75	Lever Unit	CXA9147
	76	Screw	JFZ17P020FNI
	77	Screw	JFZ20P025FNI
	78	Connector(CN701)	CKS1968
	79	Connector(CN801)	CKS3484
	80	Connector(CN101)	CKS3486
	81	Photo-Transistor(Q851)	PT4800
	82	LED(D851)	CN504-2
	83	Arm	CNC6799
	84	Switch(S853)	CSN1012
	85	Screw(M2×3)	CBA1062
	86	Volume(VR801)	CCW1021
	87	Switch(S851,852)	CSN1033
	88	Guide	CNV4722
	89	Spring	CBH1033
	90	Holder	CNC6819
	91	Holder	CNC6827
	92	Sheet	CNM5020
	93	Spring	CBH1931
	94	Washer	CBF1031
	95	Screw(M2×2)	CBA1250
	96	Screw(M2×2)	CBA1250
	97	Plate	CNC6847

12.3 MAGAZINE ASSY

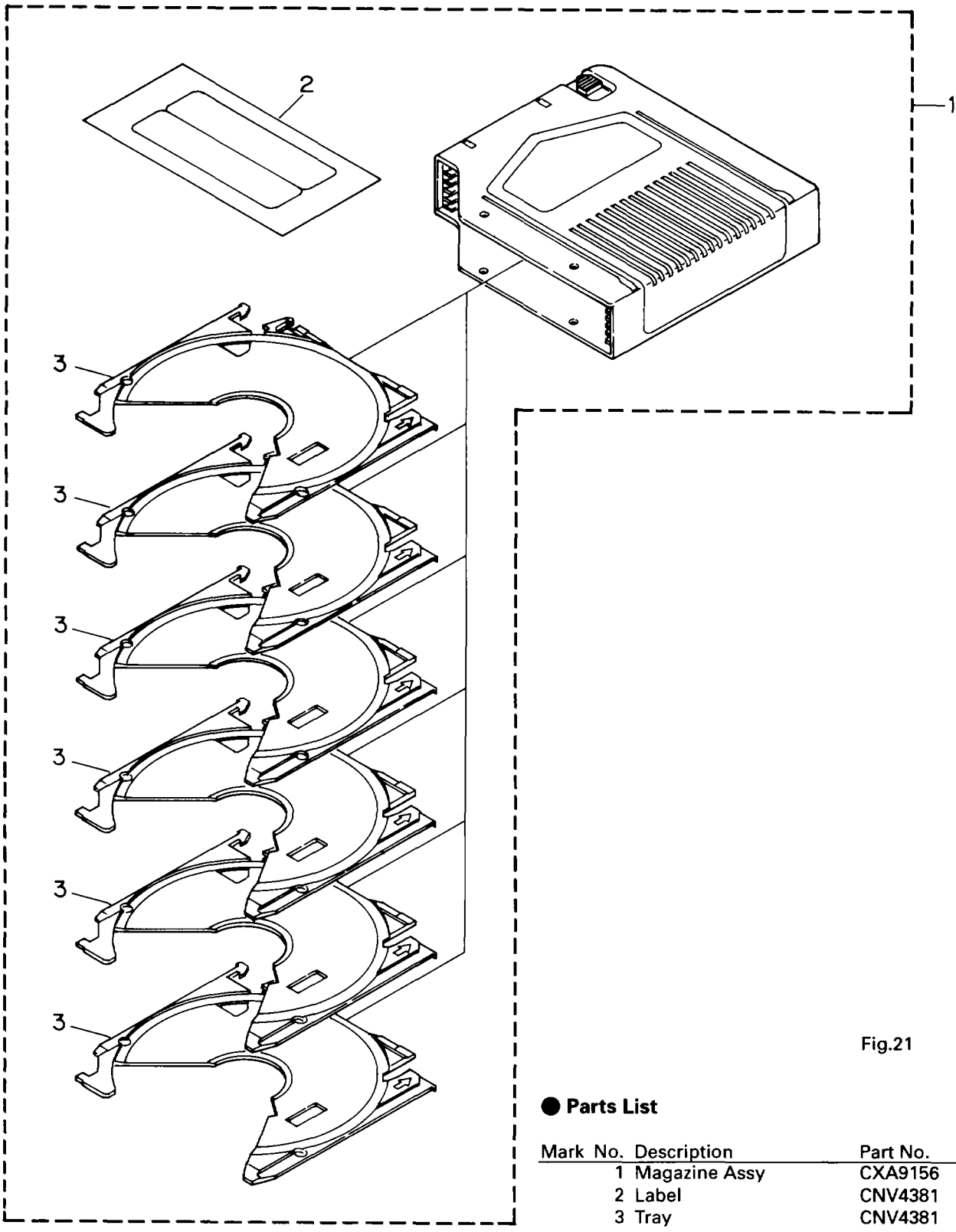


Fig.21

● **Parts List**

Mark	No.	Description	Part No.
	1	Magazine Assy	CXA9156
	2	Label	CNV4381
	3	Tray	CNV4381

13. PACKING METHOD

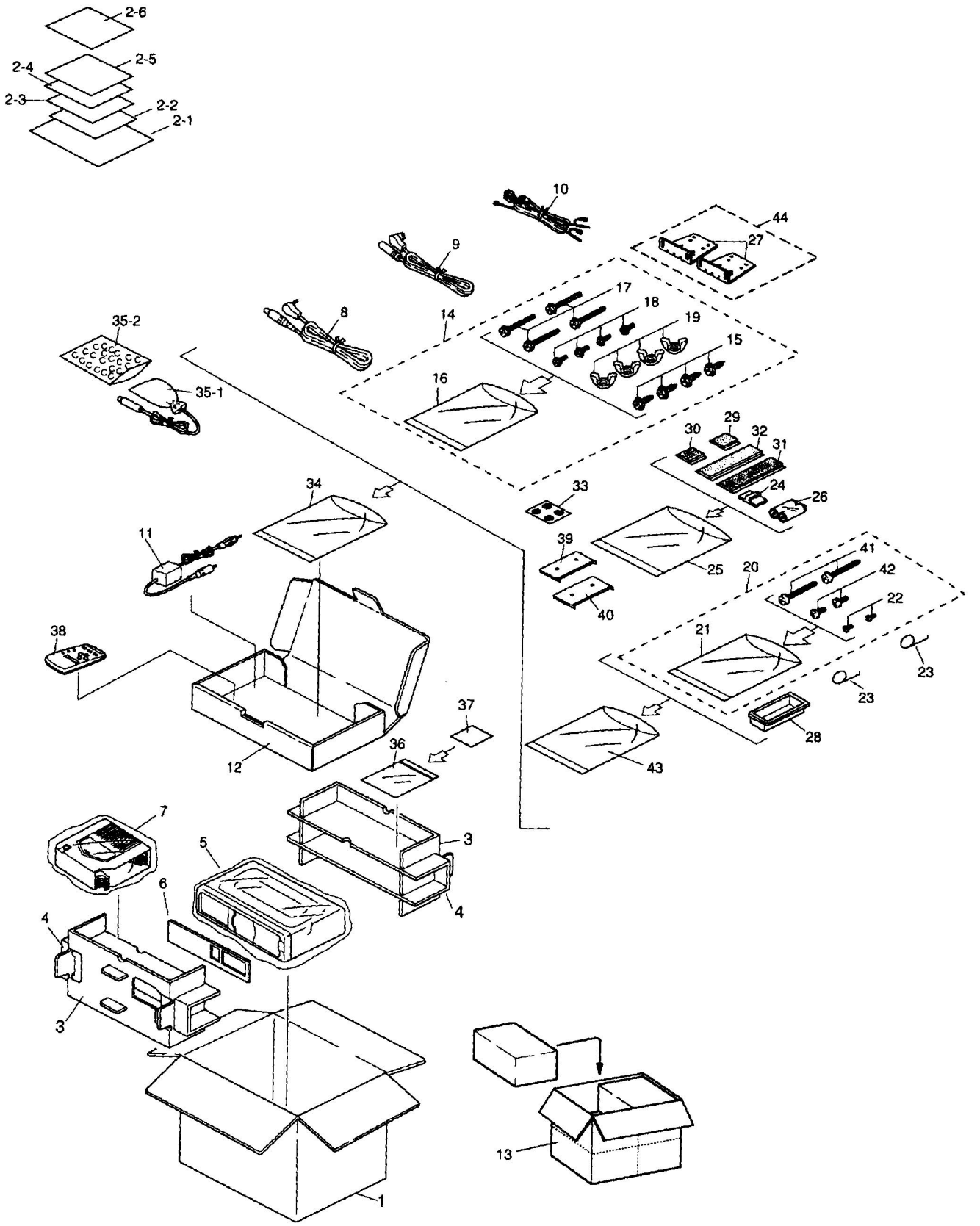


Fig.22

● Parts List

Mark	No.	Description	CDX-FM629S/UC Part No.	CDX-FM627S/UC Part No.	CDX-FM627S/ES Part No.	CDX-FM627S/EW Part No.
	1	Carton	CHG3048	CHG3047	CHG3046	CHG3045
	2-1	Owner's Manual	CRD2093	CRD2085	CRD2091	CRD2086
	2-2	Owner's Manual	•••••	•••••	•••••	CRD2087
	2-3	Installation Manual	CRD2127	CRD2127	CRD2128	CRD2150
*	2-4	Caution Card	CRP1149	CRP1149	CRP1149	CRP1149
*	2-5	Warranty Card	CRY1070	•••••	•••••	CRY1087
*	2-6	Card	•••••	ARY1048	•••••	•••••
	3	Protector	CHP1820	CHP1820	CHP1820	CHP1820
	4	Protector	CHP1817	CHP1817	CHP1817	CHP1817
	5	Polyethylene Bag	CEG1185	CEG1185	CEG1042	CEG1042
	6	Spacer	CHW1528	CHW1528	CHW1528	CHW1528
	7	Magazine Assy	CXA9156	CXA9156	CXA9156	CXA9156
	8	Cord	CDE4289	CDE4289	CDE4289	CDE4289
	9	Cord	CDE5008	CDE5008	CDE5008	CDE5008
	10	Cord	CDE5124	CDE5124	CDE5124	CDE5125
	11	Antenna Select Assy	CNM4331	CNM4331	CNM4331	CNM4331
	12	Sub Carton	CHG3052	CHG3051	CHG3050	CHG3049
	13	Contain Box	CHL3048	CHL3048	CHL3048	CHL3048
	14	Screw Assy	CEA1962	CEA1962	CEA1962	CEA1962
	15	Screw	CBA1295	CBA1295	CBA1295	CBA1295
*	16	Polyethylene Sheet	CNM4338	CNM4338	CNM4338	CNM4338
	17	Screw	HMB60P500FMC	HMB60P500FMC	HMB60P500FMC	HMB60P500FMC
	18	Screw	HMF40P080FZK	HMF40P080FZK	HMF40P080FZK	HMF40P080FZK
	19	Nut	NF60FMC	NF60FMC	NF60FMC	NF60FMC
	20	Screw Assy	CEA1965	CEA1965	CEA1965	CEA1964
*	21	Polyethylene Bag	CEG-127	CEG-127	CEG-127	CEG-127
	22	Screw	PMS30P050FZK	PMS30P050FZK	PMS30P050FZK	BPZ30P050FZK
	23	Spring	CBH-865	CBH-865	CBH-865	•••••
	24	Clamper	CEF1010	CEF1010	CEF1010	CEF1010
*	25	Polyethylene Bag	CEG-158	CEG-158	CEG-158	CEG-158
	26	Battery	CEX1006	CEX1006	CEX1006	CEX1006
	27	Angle	CNB2019	CNB2019	CNB2019	CNB2019
	28-1	Bracket	CNS3313	CNS3313	CNS3313	•••••
	28-2	Bracket	CNC5116	CNC5116	CNC5116	•••••
	28-3	Cushion	CNM3182	CNM3182	CNM3182	•••••
	29	Fastener(Rough)	CNM3629	CNM3629	CNM3629	CNM3629
	30	Fastener(Soft)	CNM3630	CNM3630	CNM3630	CNM3630
	31	Fastener(Soft)	CNM3872	CNM3872	CNM3872	CNM3872
	32	Fastener(Rough)	CNM4041	CNM4041	CNM4041	CNM4041
	33	Seal	CNM4918	CNM4918	CNM4918	CNM4918
*	34	Polyethylene Bag	E36-622	E36-622	E36-622	E36-622
	35-1	Cover	CEG1062	CEG1062	CEG1062	CEG1062
	35-2	Air Cushioned Bag	CEG1055	CEG1055	CEG1055	CEG1055
*	36	Polyethylene Bag	CEG1099	CEG1099	CEG1099	CEG1099
*	37	Caution Card	CRP1090	CRP1090	CRP1090	CRP1090
	38	Remote Control Assy	CXA9460	CXA7036	CXA7036	CXA7028
	39	Bracket(Small)	•••••	•••••	•••••	CNC5114
	40	Bracket(Large)	•••••	•••••	•••••	CNC5115
	41	Screw	•••••	•••••	•••••	BNC40P120FZK
	42	Screw	•••••	•••••	•••••	BMZ40P060FZK
*	43	Polyethylene Bag	CEG-158	CEG-158	CEG-158	•••••
	44	Angle Assy	CXA9655	CXA9655	CXA9655	CXA9655

● Owner's Manual

Model	Part No.	Language
CDX-FM629S/UC	CRD2093	English, French
CDX-FM627S/UC	CRD2085	English, French
CDX-FM627S/ES	CRD2091	English, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic
CDX-FM627S/EW	CRD2086	English, Italian, French
	CRD2087	German, Dutch, Spanish

● Installation Manual

Model	Part No.	Language
CDX-FM629S/UC, CDX-FM627S/UC	CRD2127	English, French
CDX-FM627S/ES	CRD2128	English, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic
CDX-FM627S/EW	CRD2150	English, Italian, French,German, Dutch, Spanish

PIONEER®
The Art of Entertainment

Service Manual

ORDER NO.
CRT1857

CD MECHANISM MODULE

CX-652

- **This service manual describes operation of the CD mechanism incroporated in models listed in the table below.**
- **When performing repairs use this manual together with the specific manual for model under repair.**

Model	Service Manual	CD Mechanism Module	CD Mechanism Unit
CDX-P626S/UC	CRT1854	CXK4410	CXA9005
CDX-P620S/UC, ES, EW	CRT1854	CXK4400	CXA9005
CDX-FM629S/UC	CRT1858	CXK4410	CXA9005
CDX-FM627S/UC, ES, EW	CRT1858	CXK4400	CXA9005
CDX-FM623S/UC, ES, GB	CRT1859	CXK4400	CXA9005

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2. DISASSEMBLY 2
3. MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION 6
4. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION 11

PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORPORATION 4-1, Meguro 1-Chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153, Japan
PIONEER ELECTRONICS SERVICE INC. P.O.Box 1760, Long Beach, CA 90801-1760 U.S.A.
PIONEER ELECTRONIC [EUROPE] N.V. Haven 1087 Keetberglaan 1, 9120 Melsele, Belgium
PIONEER ELECTRONICS ASIACENTRE PTE.LTD. 501 Orchard Road, #10-00, Lane Crawford Place, Singapore 0923

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1. SERVICING PRECAUTIONS

1) Do not carry out any work holding the upper surface of the magazine insert slot on the mechanism, marked by an arrow, since it deforms easily.
2) When the Stage Mechanism is positioned below the 5th level, it protrudes below the chassis. Do not leave it in this position as it may become damaged.

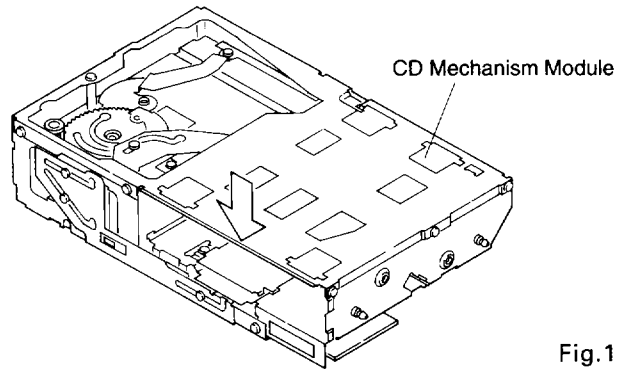


Fig.1

2. DISASSEMBLY

● Removing the Pick-up Unit

1. Attach the Short Pin onto the Flexible P.C.Board of the Pick-up Unit.(Fig.2)
2. Remove the Flexible P.C.Board from the connector.(Fig.2)
3. Remove the Torsion Spring which is pressed against the leading edge of the Feed Screw.(Fig.3)
4. Remove the Screw and Pulley Cover.(Fig.3)
5. Remove the Belt and the Pick-up Unit with the Feed Screw still attached.(Fig.3)
6. Lift the Tabs of the rack section of the Holder and remove the Feed Screw. While doing so, be careful not to lose the Bearings on the ends of the Feed Screw.(Fig.3)

● Removing the CD Core Unit (Fig.2)

1. After procedures 1 and 2 for removing the Pick-up Unit, remove the connector.
2. Remove the Elevation Motor Assy lead wires marked with an arrow which are soldered onto the CD Core Unit.
3. Remove screw (A), screw (B) and screws (C)(2 screws), then remove the CD Core Unit.

● Precautions for Installing the CD Core Unit

If the sensor lever of the Linear Position Sensor (Slide Volume: VR801) of the CD Core Unit is not inserted properly in the U-shaped Groove the elevation operation may not function properly. When installing the CD Core Unit in the CD Mechanism Unit insert the Linear Position Sensor (Slide Volume: VR801) securely in the U-shaped Groove.

● Removing the Carriage Motor Assy (Fig.3)

1. After procedures 3 and 4 for removing the Pick-up Unit, remove the Belt, and the Carriage Motor Assy.

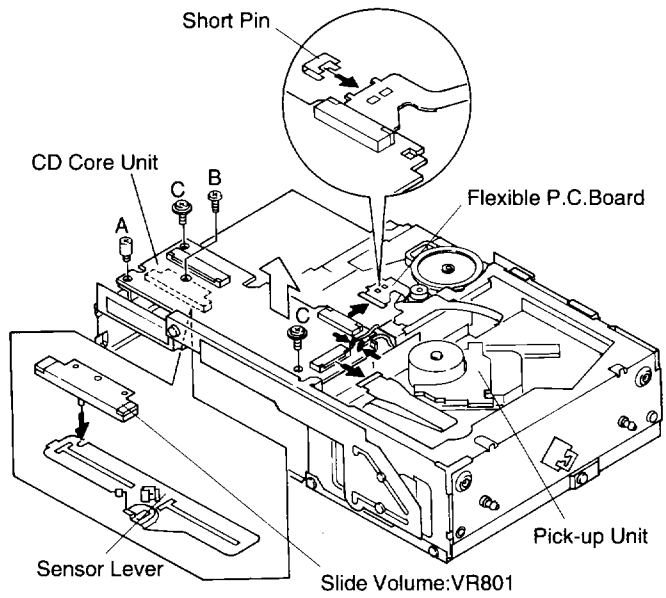


Fig.2

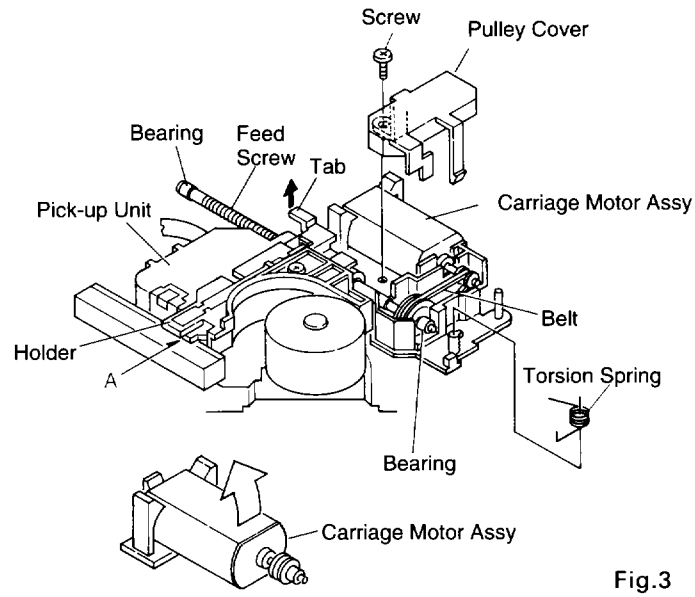


Fig.3

● Removing the Spindle Motor Assy

1. Turn the Tray Motor using an 8V DC voltage supply, and move the Tray Extending Arm.
2. Remove screw (D) and remove the Clamp Spring.
3. Remove the Clamper.
4. Remove the two screws (E) and remove the Spindle Motor.

● Precautions for Installing the Spindle Motor Assy

When installing the Spindle Motor Assy be sure the lead wires trail forward the magazine insert slot. Furthermore, make sure that the Side Pressure Holder is correctly pressed against the Shaft.

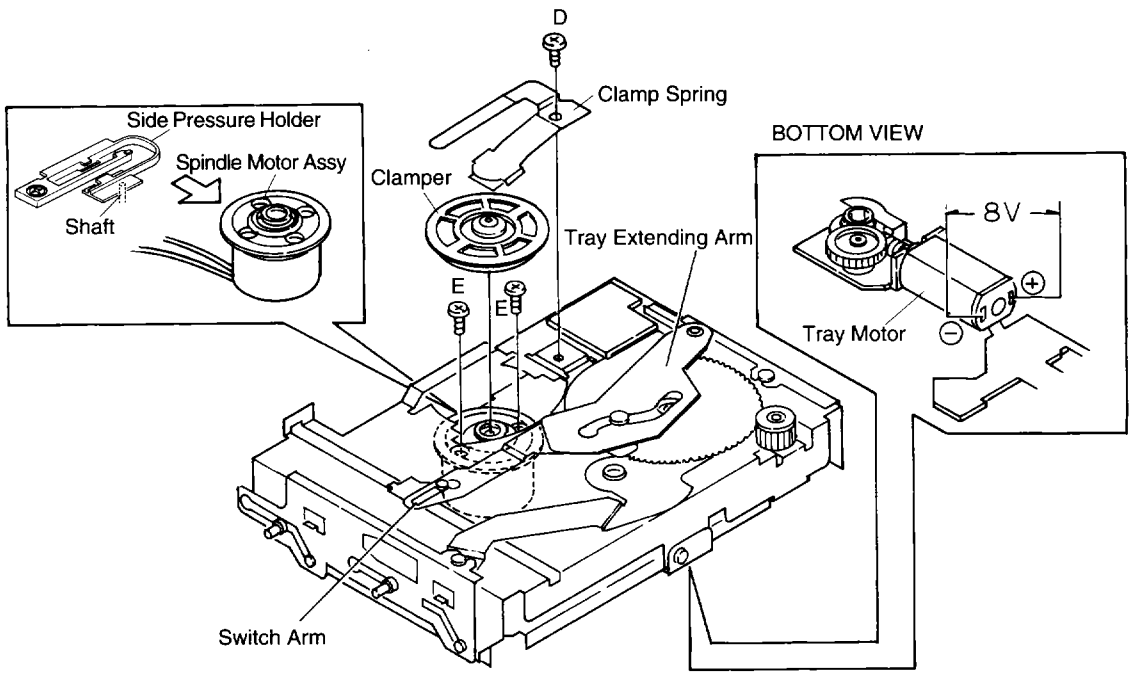


Fig.4

● Removing the Tray Motor Assy

1. Remove screw (F).
2. Remove the Polyslider and the Two-level Gear.
3. By moving the Front Lever, bring the Stage Mechanism to the position between markings "6" and "E" on the Front Lever.
4. Remove screw (G).
5. Moving the Front Lever again, bring the Stage Mechanism to the highest level.
6. Remove the Tray Motor Bracket (not shown in diagram).
7. Remove the two screws and remove the Tray Motor Assy (not shown in diagram).

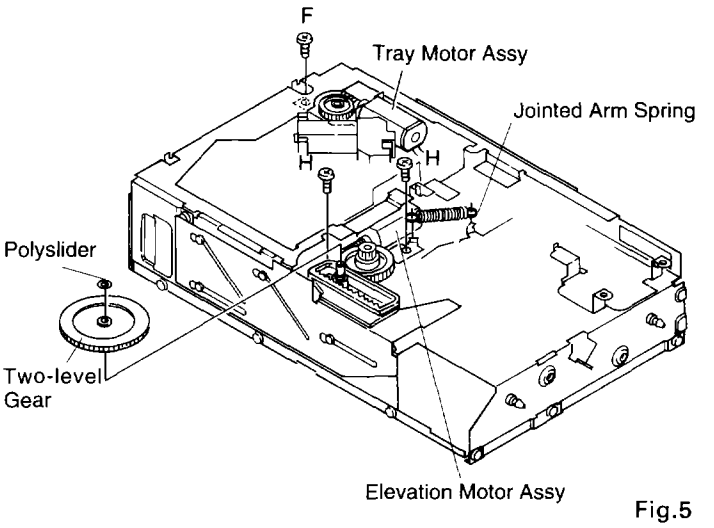


Fig.5

● Removing the Elevation Motor Assy

1. Remove the Jointed Arm Spring.
2. Remove the two screws (H) and remove the Motor Bracket.
3. Remove the two screws and remove the Elevation Motor Assy (not shown in diagram).

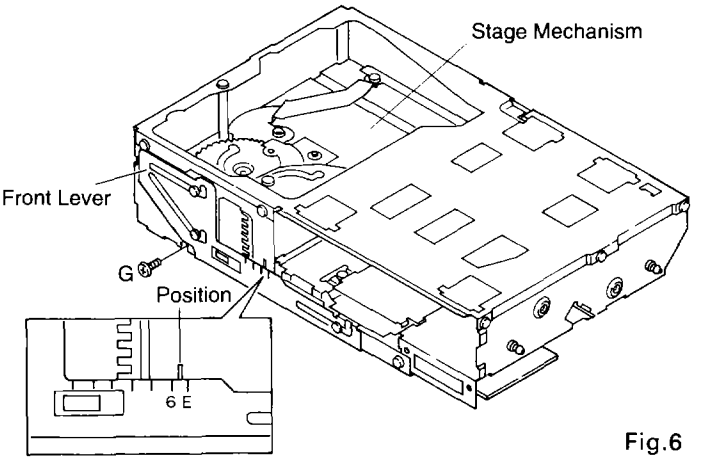


Fig.6

● Removing the Stage Mechanism

1. Remove the Two-level Gear.
2. Remove the screw (J), and remove the Rack.
3. When the Front Lever is moved until the Stage Mechanism is at its lowest position, the Front Lever, Rear Lever and Sensor Lever may all be removed at the same time.
4. Remove the nine screws (K), and screw (L) and then remove the Upper Frame. Do this carefully, as the Coil Spring of the Multiple Insertion Prevention Mechanism may fall off.
5. Remove the five screws (M) and screw (N) and remove the Stage Mechanism by separating the front and back of the Frame.

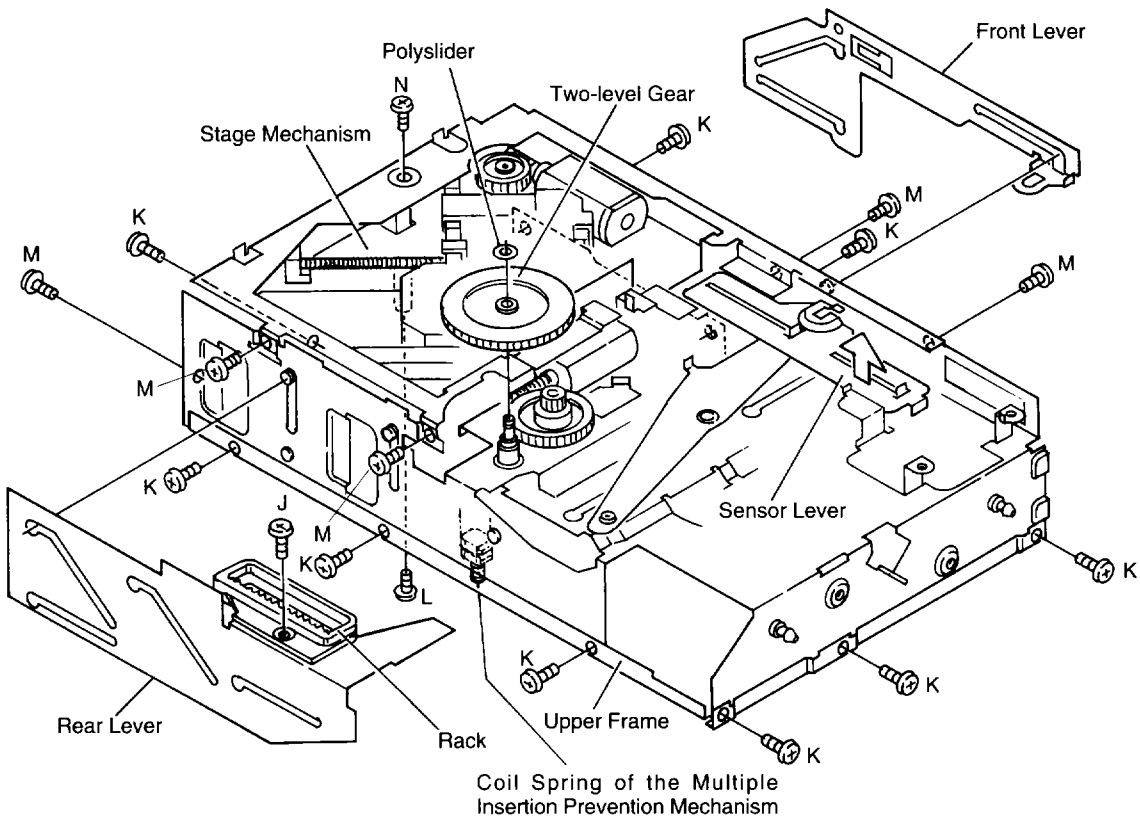


Fig.7

3. MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION

● Inserting the Magazine

1. Inserting the magazine while countering the spring force of the EJECT Lever, the Lock Arm will slide along the groove on the reverse side of the magazine and lock into place (due to the Torsion Spring on the reverse side of the Lock Arm).

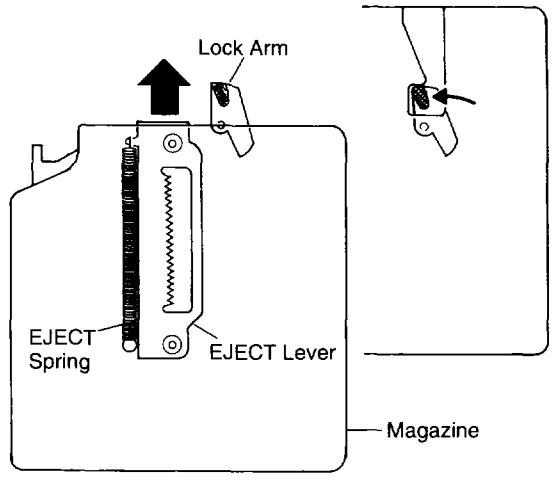


Fig.8

2. The magazine lock is detected when the Sensor Arm moves along the EJECT Lever Cam Section and presses against the MAG Switch (S803) located on the CD Core Unit. Initially, the Sensor Arm is held by the cam section of the EJECT Lever until the Magazine Lock Arm is pushed off by the groove on the reverse side of the magazine. When the Lock Arm is pushed off the cam section is released, but is held again by the Lock Arm. When the magazine lock is released, the Sensor Arm presses the MAG Switch (S803).

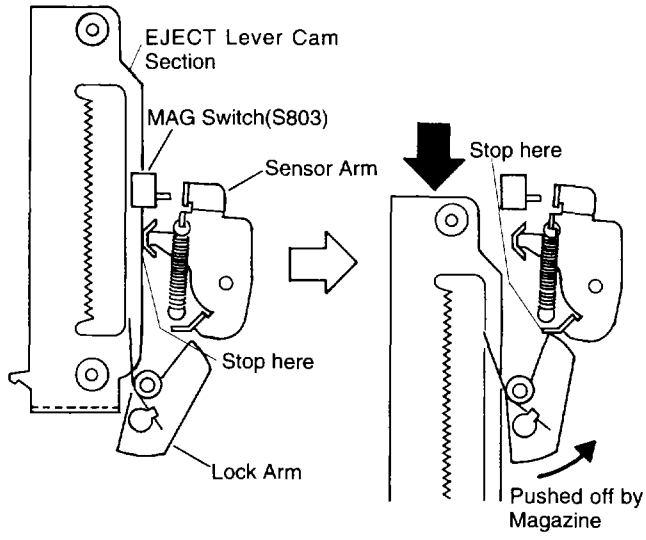


Fig.9

● Elevation Operation

The drive operation is the same as the CX-624, except that there is no motive force cancellation spring. There is a spring which is similar to this spring but its effect is the opposite in function.

● Elevation Detection

When the Rear Lever is driven the Front Lever and Sensor Lever are also driven via the Jointed Arm. The voltage is detected, and drive initiated, when the knob of the Linear Position Sensor (Slide Volume: VR801) enters the U-shaped Groove of the Sensor Lever.

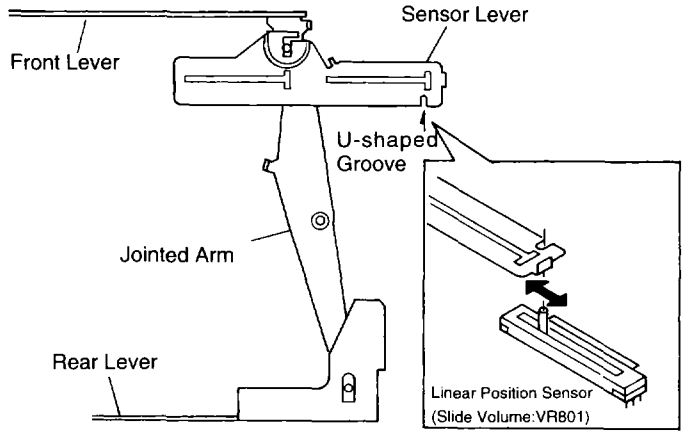


Fig.10

● Operation from the Tray Dispenser to the Clamp

When the Loading Motor drives the Cam Gear, the Tray is pulled out by the Tray Extending Arm which moves along the gear cam, and clamping is performed by sliding the Clamp Lever. During disk loading the Carriage Chassis and Spindle Motor hold positions where they do not get in the way of the Tray. However when the Cam Gear starts to turn (after completion of tray dispension) the Clamp Lever moves and the Shaft of the Carriage Chassis is lifted by the Stepped Holes and the Carriage Chassis is drawn to the Stage Chassis. The Spindle Motor then move to the disk and lifts it from the Tray.

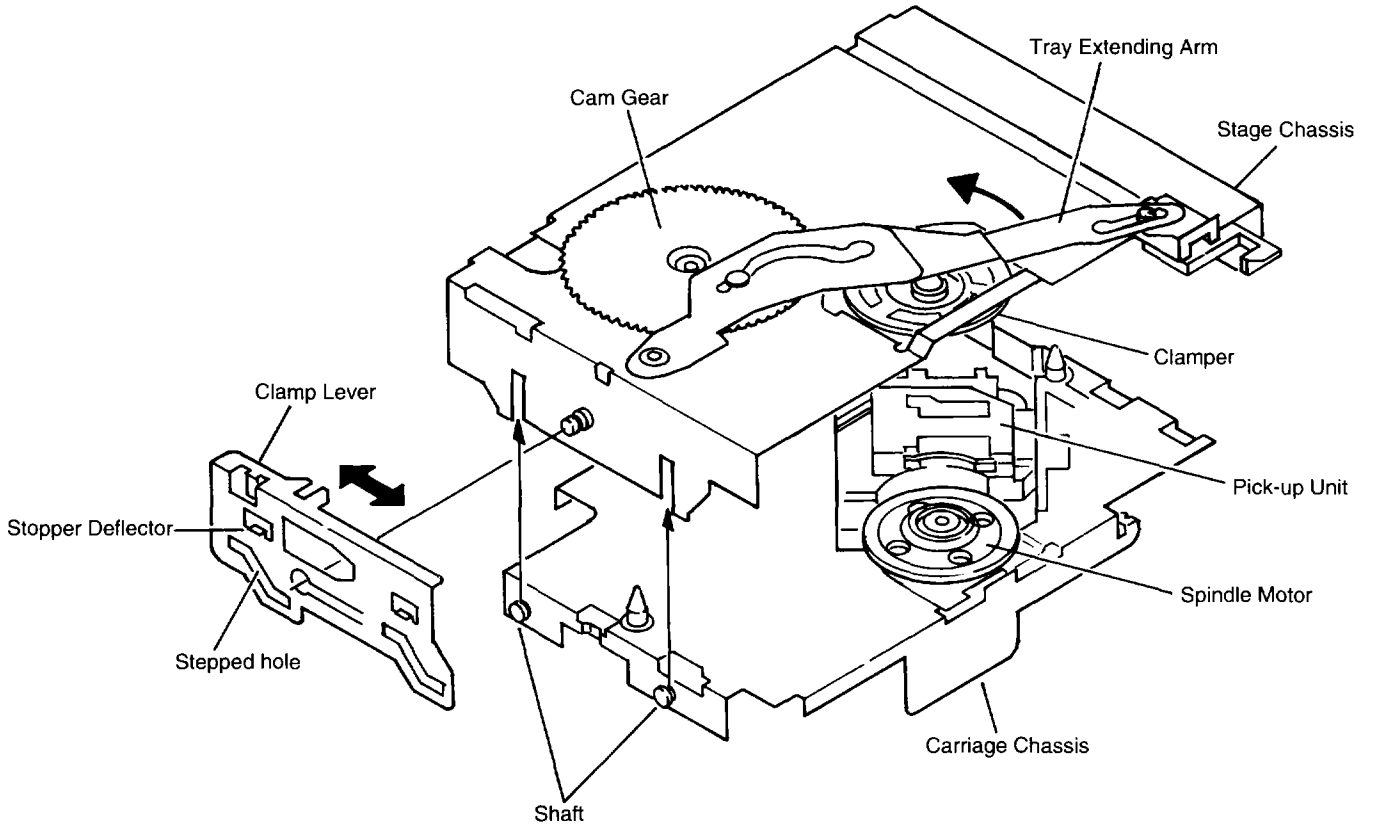


Fig.11

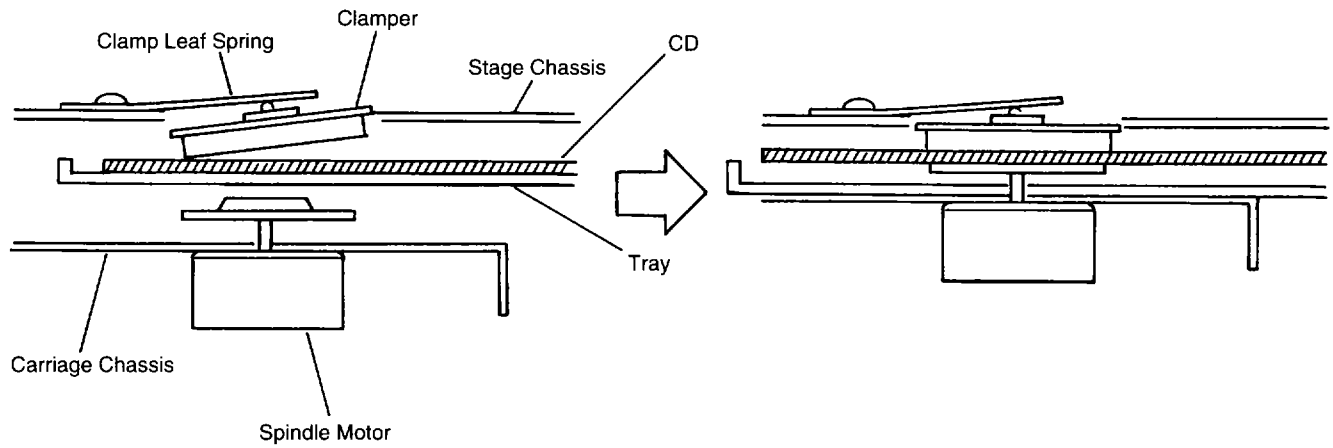
● Stabilizing the Elevation Rattle

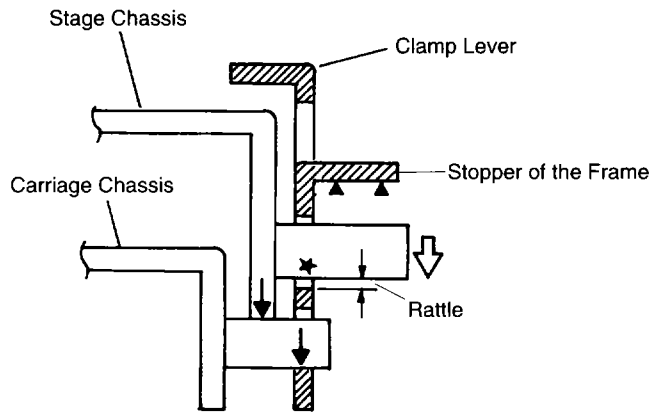
During clamping, the Clamp Lever slides and moves the Carriage Chassis. At the some time, the Stopper of the Clamp Lever enters the Stopper of the Frame, controlling the up and down motion of the stage section.

Due to the elevation structure, the shaft of the Stage Chassis is pushed down and the stage section is stabilized. The Elevation Motor doesn't stop when the lowered position is detected, but a fixed interval after the limit of motion of the structure has been reached.

At this point, if some rattling space as shown in figure 12 is not provided, the shaft of the Stage Chassis pushes on the Clamp Lever directly (marked with ★). No force is transmitted to the Carriage Chassis and rattling occurs, resulting in a deterioration of the anti-vibration characteristics. Therefore, to reduce the rattling at each section an improvement in the anti-vibration characteristics is made by providing enough rattling space to reduce the rattling at each section and ensuring that the force is transmitted in the order of the Stage Chassis → Carriage Chassis → Clamp Lever → Frame.

* The spring of the Jointed Arm is set in such a manner that these relationships do not fall out of place.





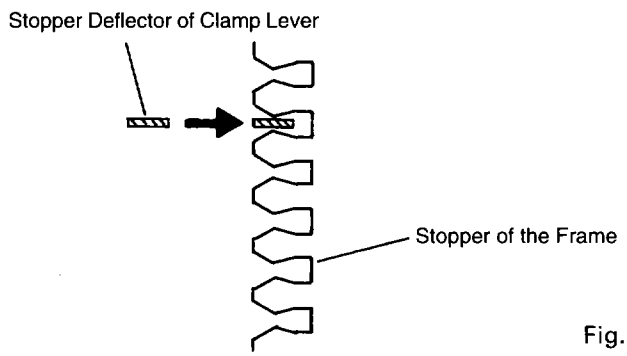


Fig.12

● Disk Detection

DSP Switch (S852) is turned ON and OFF by the DSP Switch Lever driven by the Cam Gear which controls the tray extending motion. The Photo Sensor (Q851, D851) is timed with this ON and OFF status, detecting the existence and non-existence of the disk as well as the type of disk.

● Tray Extension and Retraction Detection

A) Clamp

When the clamp motion of the Clamp Lever is complete the Jointed Arm moves and the protruding section of the arm pushes the TRP Switch (S851) ON via the Leaf Spring.

B) Tray retraction

When the tray retracts the Switch Arm, which operates on the same fulcrum as the Tray Extending Arm, moves and the TRP Switch (S851) is pushed ON by the protruding section of the arm via the Leaf Spring.

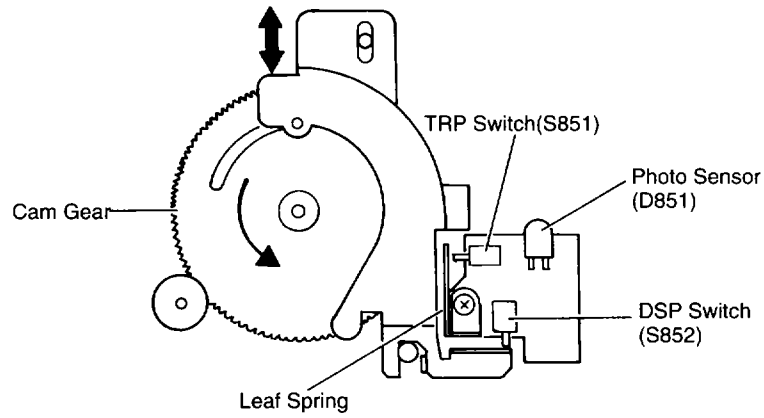


Fig.13

● Over-extension Prevention Structure of the Tray

In standby mode the Stoppers are maintained in a neutral position by the upper and lower Springs. When the Tray is being dispensed the Stoppers are pushed apart by their Tapers. In this condition, even if an impact force is applied and the Tray is pushed outward, the Tray does not actually get dispensed due to the straight section of the Stopper.
Further, since force F2 of the lower Spring is set smaller that force F1 of the upper Spring (F1>F2) while the Stoppers are being pushed apart, the dispensed Tray is being pushed downward at all times (F=F1-F2), preventing vertical rattling of the Tray due to vibrations.

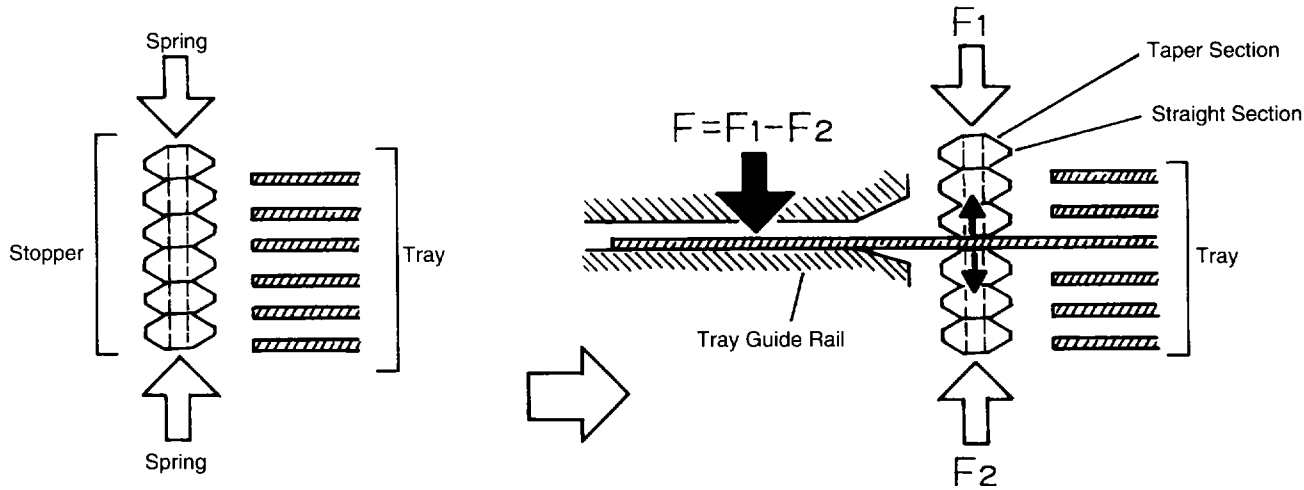


Fig.14

● Magazine Ejection

When the Lever is driven beyond the lowest position of the elevation the bent section of the Rear Lever pushes on the boss of the Lock Arm, releasing the lock. The magazine is ejected by the EJECT Lever.

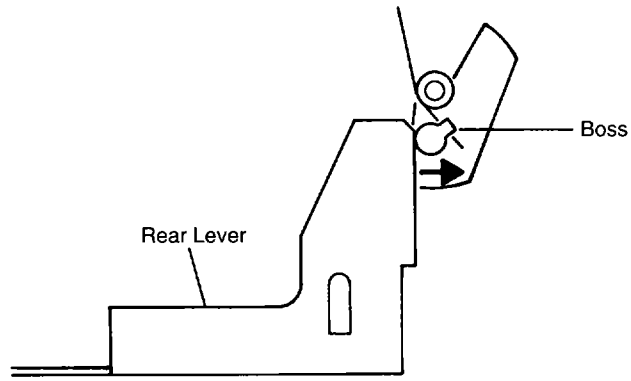


Fig.15

4. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

4.1 POWER SUPPLY UNIT CONFIGURATION

The power supply unit of this system consists of 4 power sources, VD(8.6V), 5VA(5V), 5VLR(5V) and VREF(5V).

VD : Main power source. Generated in the expansion board.

5VA : Power source for IC101, IC201 and the Pick-up Unit. Generated by the regulator IC (IC701) from VD.

5VLR : Audio midpoint voltage. Generated by the regulator IC (IC604) from VD.

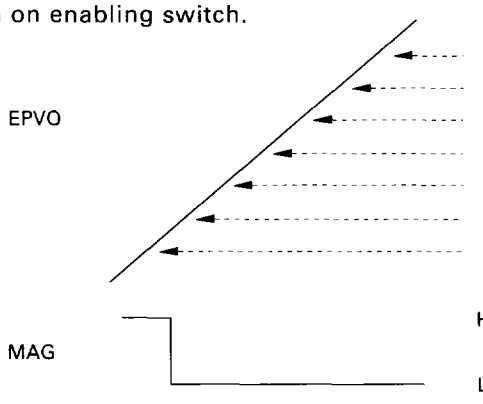
VREF : Power source for Linear Position Sensor. A/D reference voltage of the microcomputer. Usually taken from the microcomputer's VDD line via on enabling switch.

4.2 MECHANISM OPERATION

1) Elevation Operation

The microcomputer determines the present elevation position from the voltage value (EPVO) obtained from the potential divider VR801.

The voltage of the position of the requested disk is calculated from figure 16 and the ELV Motor is controlled so that the EPVO voltage is matched to the value obtained from the calculation.



	min	typ.	max
DISC1 Voltage position	EREF+115LSB	EREF+117LSB	EREF+119LSB
DISC2 Voltage position	EREF+ 76LSB	EREF+ 78LSB	EREF+ 80LSB
DISC3 Voltage position	EREF+ 37LSB	EREF+ 39LSB	EREF+ 41LSB
DISC4 Voltage position	EREF- 2LSB	EREF	EREF+ 2LSB
DISC5 Voltage position	EREF- 41LSB	EREF- 39LSB	EREF- 37LSB
DISC6 Voltage position	EREF- 80LSB	EREF- 78LSB	EREF- 76LSB
EJECT Voltage position			EREF-106LSB

*1LSB = approx 20mV (5/256 V)

Fig.16

2) Tray Extension and Retraction

The microcomputer detects tray retraction, tray extension and clamp completion by the MSW signal waveform (voltage) created by potential division of the voltage DSP Switch and the voltage TRP Switch and controls the Tray Motor.

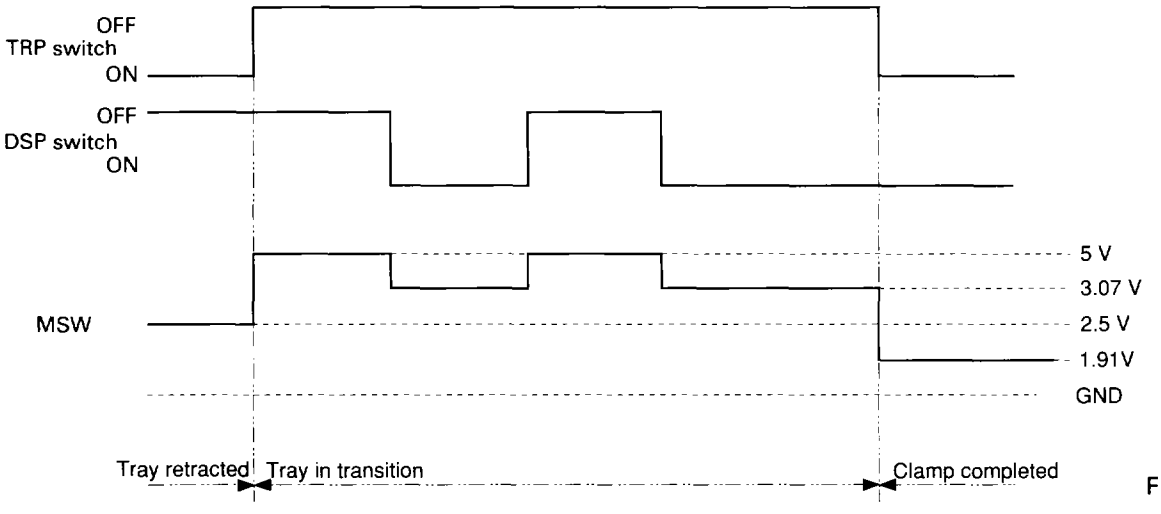


Fig.17

3) 0.6mm UP/DOWN Operation

In order to secure clearance with the neighboring disk the Stage Mechanism is driven down by the ELV Motor (M852) when clamping is complete. The microcomputer detects the completion of clamping, and when the Tray Motor is brought to a full stop, the ELV Motor (M852) is forcibly driven for a 240 ms interval in the downward direction.
When the tray is being retracted, the ELV Motor (M852) is controlled to match the value of EPVO calculated during the elevation operation. The tray retraction operation is started when the Tray has been moved to the prescribed position.

Each motor is driven by the driver IC302(LB1836M). LB1836M is an IC which usually operates through the combination of H and L of the 4 lines I1, I2, I3 and I4. With this system, I1=I3 and control is realized through a combination of H and L of the 3 lines I1, I2 and I4.

ELV Motor	Tray Motor	I1, 3	I2	I4
Forward	Brake	H	H	L
Reverse	Stand-by	L	L	H
Brake	Forward	H	L	H
Stand-by	Reverse	L	H	L
Brake	Brake	H	H	H
Stand-by	Stand-by	L	L	L

* ELV Motor Forward : ELV-up (Disc No. Down)
Tray Motor Forward : Tray Ejection

4) Disc Detection

The MSW signal is not only used for the timing of the disk extension and retraction motion but also for determinating the existence and non-existence of a disk and the disk type (8cm or 12cm). The disk detection operations are carried out while the Tray is being pulled out of the magazine. Disk detection is determined when the light passes through (DISC waveform L:less than 1.5V) or is interrupted (DISC waveform H:1.5V or above) with an array of LEDs and photo transistors above and below the Tray.

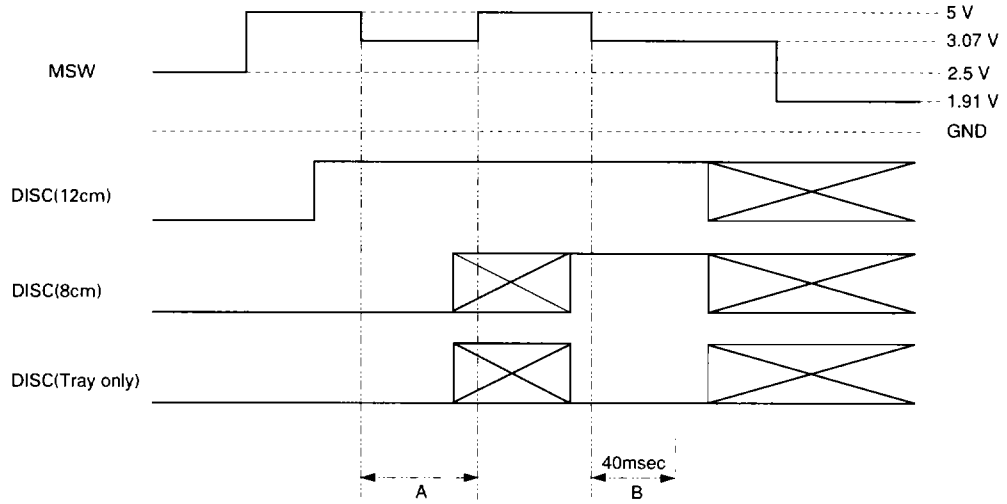


Fig.18

	A	B
12cm	H	H
8cm	L	H
No Disk	—	L

The DISC waveform is continuously monitored within the intervals A and B above and if a L is detected even once, that interval is determined as L. If a L is not detected at all then that interval is determined as H in the following.

4.3 PRE-AMP SECTION (UPC2572GS: IC101)

This section processes the pickup output signals to create the signals for the servo, demodulator & control.

The pickup output signals are I-V converted by the pre-amp with built in photo-detector in the pickup, and added by the RF amp (IC101) to obtain the RF, FE, TE, TE zero cross, and other signals.

The main component is the UPC2572GS and each section is explained below. Because this system has a single power supply (+5V), the reference voltage for this IC, the PU and the servo circuit is the voltage REFO (+2.5V). The REFO signal is obtained by buffering REFOUT from the servo LSI (IC201: UPD63702GF) and is available from Pin 19 of IC101. All measurements should be done using this REFO as reference.

Note: During measurement, do not short REFO and GND.

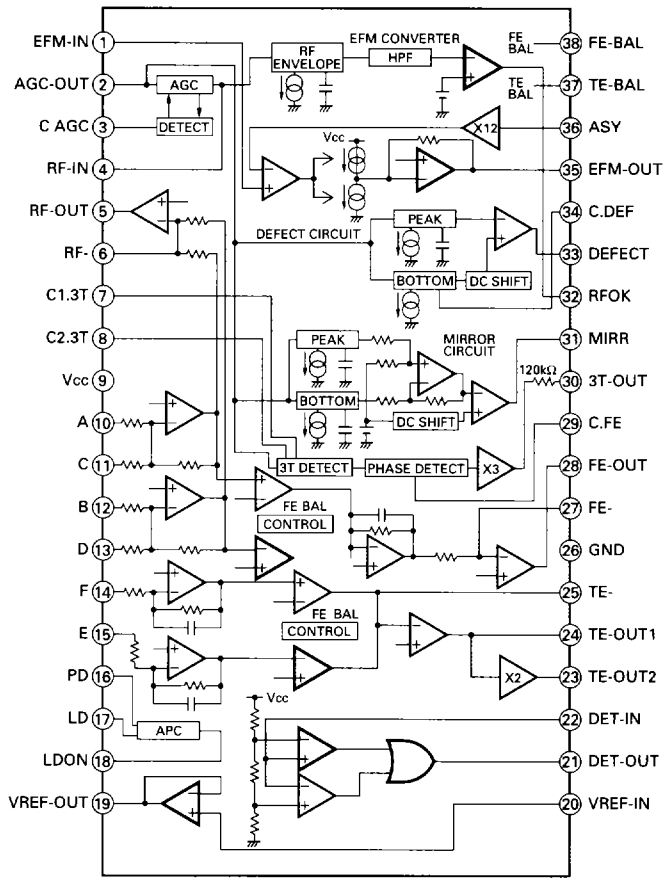


Fig.19 : UPC2572GS BLOCK DIAGRAM

1) APC Circuit (Automatic Power Control)

When the laser diode is driven with constant current, the optical output has large negative temperature characteristics. So the current must be controlled to hold the output constant with the monitor diode. The circuit that carries out this function is the APC circuit. The LD current is obtained by measuring the voltage between LD1 and ground and the value of this current is about 35mA.

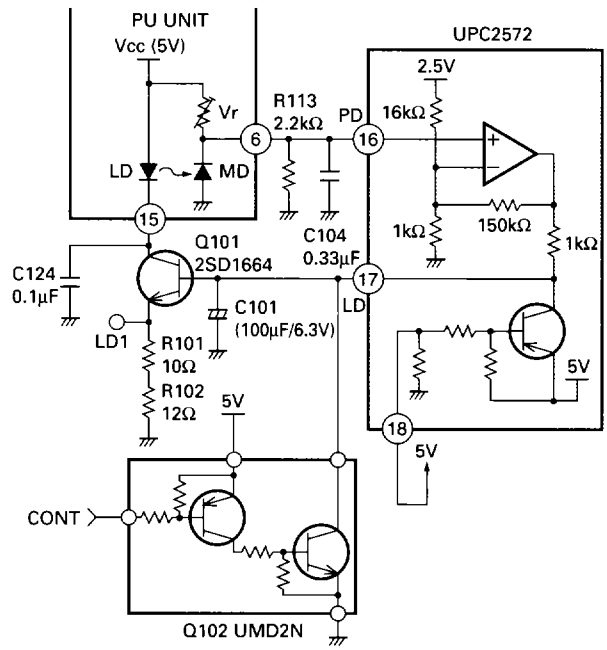


Fig.20 : APC CIRCUIT

2) RF Amp, RF AGC Amp

The photo-detector outputs (A+C) and (B+D) are added, amplified, and equalized in IC101 and output to the RFI pin. (The eye pattern can be checked at this pin.)

The RFI voltage low-frequency component is:

RFI = (A+B+C+D) × 3.22

R111 is the offset resistor for holding the RFI signal in the pre-amp's output range. The RFI signal is AC coupled and input to Pin 4 (RFIN pin).

This IC contains an RF AGC circuit, which holds the RFO output at Pin 2 at a fixed level (1.2 ± 0.2Vp-p). This RFO signal is used in the EFM, DFCT, and MIRR circuits.

3) EFM Circuit

This circuit, "squares" up the analog RF signal into a digital EFM signal. In order to ensure minimum errors it is necessary to use a feedback circuit to match the DC level of the threshold to the center of the RF waveform.

This circuit uses the fact that the EFM signal should have no DC component. By feeding back the EFM signal's DC level the threshold level changes until the DC level is zero and the threshold, by definition, is at the exact center of the RFO waveform. The filtering in the feedback has been adjusted to ensure minimum error. The EFM signal is output from Pin 35. The signal is a 2.5Vp-p amplitude signal centering on REFO.

4) DFCT (Defect) Circuit

The DFCT circuit detects defects on the disc surface, and outputs a "H" signal from Pin 33.

If there is dirt on the disc, drop outs may appear. The DFCT signal output is input to the servo LSI HOLD pin and the focus and tracking servo drives are held while the DFCT output is "H" in order to improve playability.

5) RFOK Circuit

This circuit produces the signal indicating the focus close state during play and the timing for closing the focus servo. This signal is output from Pin 32. This RFOK signal output is input to the servo LSI RFOK pin and the focus close command is issued by the servo LSI. This signal is high during play when the focus is closed.

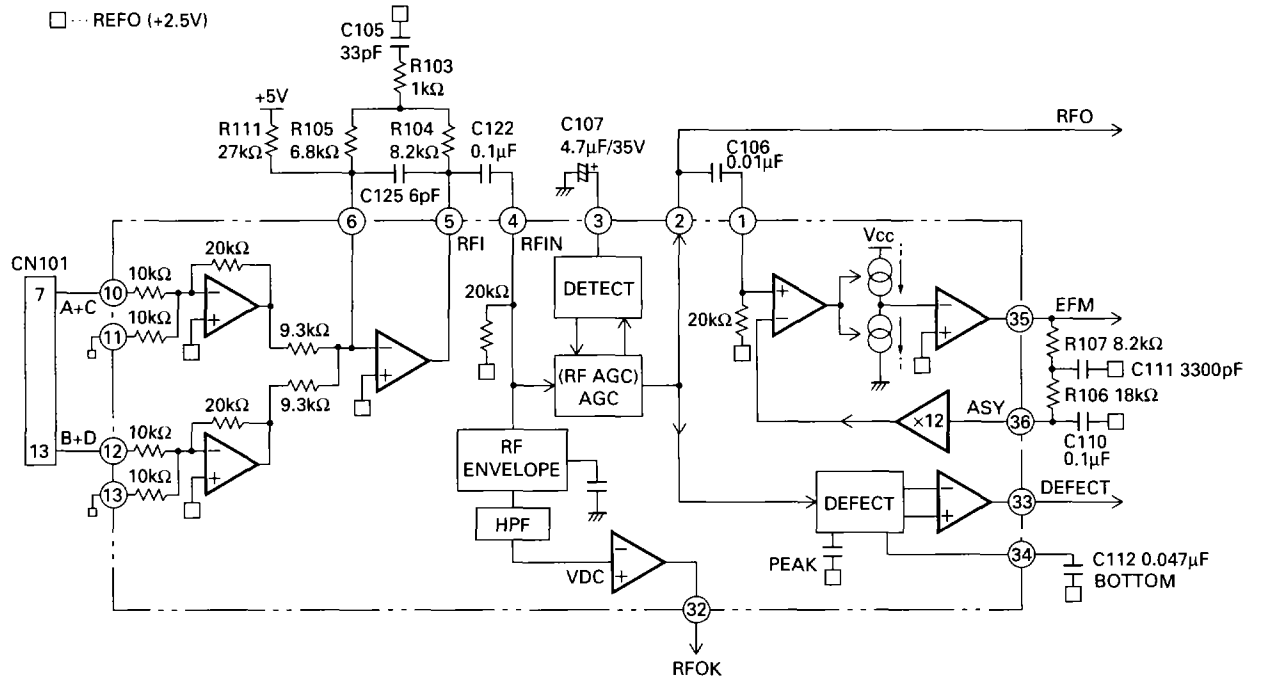


Fig.21 : RF AMP, RF AGC, EFM, DFCT, RFOK CIRCUIT

6) Focus Error Amp

The photo-detector outputs (A+C) and (B+D) are passed through a differential amp, and an error amp and (A+C-B-D) is output from Pin 28 as the FE signal.
The FEY voltage low-frequency component is:

$$FEY = (A+C-B-D) \times \frac{20k}{10k} \times \frac{90k}{68.8k} \times \frac{R108}{17.2k}$$

: (PU FE level × 5.02)

An S curve of about 1.6Vp-p is obtained with REFO as the reference. The final-stage amp cutoff frequency is 12.4kHz.

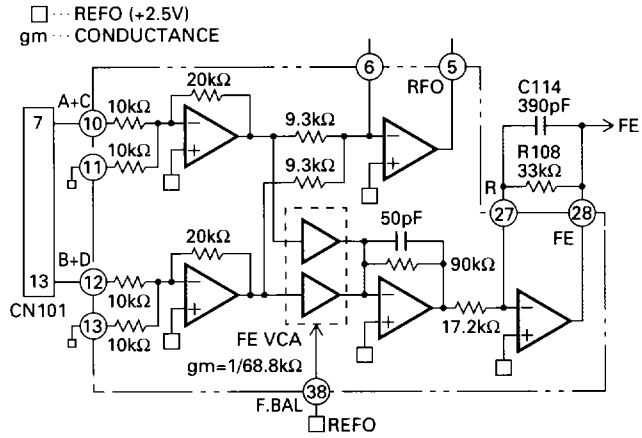


Fig.22 : FOCUS ERROR AMPLIFIER

7) Tracking Error Amp

The photo-detector E and F outputs are passed through a differential amp and an error amp and (E-F) is output from Pin 24 as the TE signal.
The TEY voltage low-frequency component is:

$$TEY = (E-F) \times \frac{63k}{(31k + 16k)} \times \frac{R109}{17k}$$

: (PU TE output level × 5.36)

The TE waveform of about 1.5Vp-p with REFO as the reference is obtained as the TE output (Pin 24). The final-stage amp cutoff frequency is 19.5kHz.

8) Tracking Zero Crossing Amp

The tracking zero crossing signal (below, TEC signal) is the TE waveform (Pin 24 voltage) amplified four times and is used to find the zero crossing points of the tracking error with the UPD63702GF servo LSI. This zero crossing point is found for the following two reasons.

(1) To count tracks for carriage moves and track jumps

(2) To detect the direction in which the lens is moving for tracking closing (This is used in the tracking brake circuit, described Page 20 b).)

The TEC signal frequency range is 500Hz - 19.5kHz.

TEC voltage = TE level × 4

In other words, the TEC signal level is calculated at 6Vp-p. This level exceeds the op-amp's output range and the signal is clipped, but this can be ignored because this signal is used by the servo LSI only at the zero crossing point.

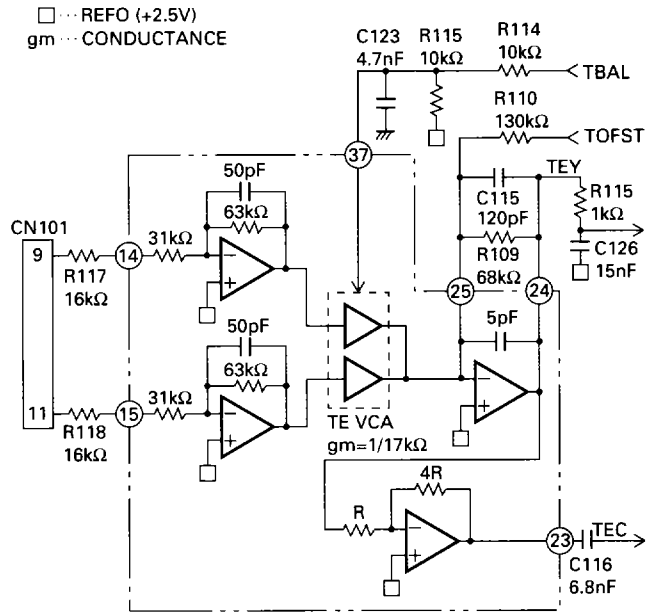


Fig.23 : TRACKING ERROR AMPLIFIER & TRACKING ZERO CROSSING AMPLIFIER

9) MIRR (Mirror) Circuit

The MIRR signal shows the on track and off track data and is output from Pin 31.

When the laser beam is

On track: MIRR = "L"

Off track: MIRR = "H"

This signal is used in the brake circuit, described Page 20.

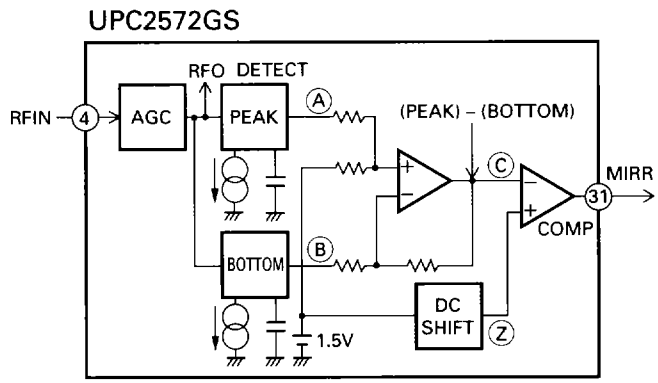


Fig.24 : MIRR CIRCUIT

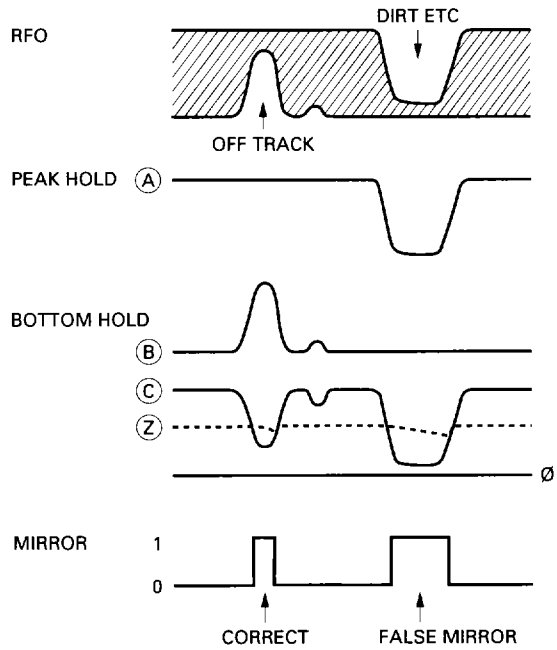


Fig.25 : MIRR CIRCUIT & SIGNAL DIAGRAM

10) 3TOUT Circuit

This circuit detects variations of the RF signal when an external interference is input into the focus servo loop and outputs the phase difference between the FE signal and the RF level variation signal from Pin 30. The signal has been passed through a low-pass filter (fc = 40Hz). This signal is used for the FE bias automatic adjustment, described Page 23.

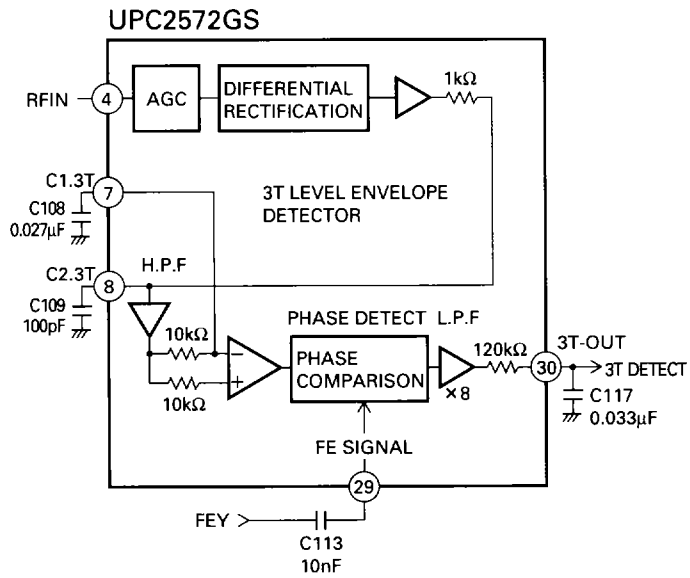


Fig.26 : 3T OUT CIRCUIT

4.4 SERVO SECTION (UPD63702GF: IC201)

This section can be divided into two parts.
One is the servo processing section, which handles such servo controls as error signal equalizing, in focus, track jump, and carriage move. The other is the signal processing section, which handles data decoding, error correction, and interpolation processing.
This IC converts the FE and TE signals from analog to digital and outputs the focus, tracking, and carriage drive signals via the servo block. Also, the EFM signal from the pre-amp is decoded in the signal processing section and finally output as audio signals after D/A conversion. (This IC has a built in audio digital-analog converter.) The decoding process also creates the spindle servo error signals, which is fed to the spindle servo block to create the spindle drive signal.
The focus, tracking, carriage, and spindle drive signals are then amplified by IC301, XLA6997FM and fed to their respective actuators and motors.

1) Focus Servo System

The main focus servo equalizer is in the UPD63702GF. Figure 27 is the focus servo block diagram.
In the focus servo system, the lens must be brought within the in-focus range for focus closing. Therefore, the lens is raised and lowered according to the triangular focus search voltage to find the focus point. During this time the spindle motor is kicked and kept rotating at a set speed.
The servo LSI monitors the FE signal and the RFOK signal and automatically carries out the focus close operation at the appropriate point.
Focus closing is carried out when the following four conditions are all met.

(1) The lens is moving from far to near toward the disc surface.
(2) RFOK = H
(3) The FZD signal (within the IC) is latched at high.
(4) FE = 0 (REFO reference)

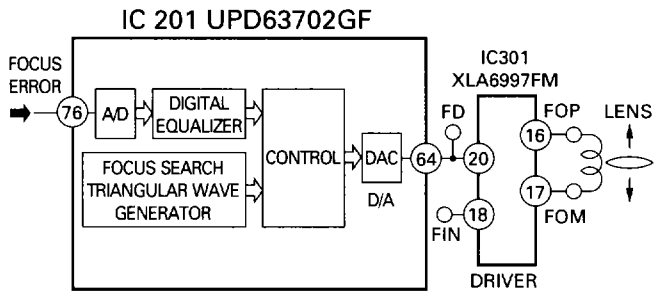


Fig.27 : FOCUS SERVO BLOCK DIAGRAM

When the above conditions are all met and the focus is closed, the XSO signal is shifted from high to low, then 40ms later, the microcomputer begins to monitor the RFOK signal that is passed through the low pass filter.
When the RFOK signal is judged to be low, the microcomputer carries out various actions such as protection.
Figure 28 shows the series of operations for focus closing (for the case where focus cannot be closed.) Also, in focus-mode-selection during test mode when the display is 01, if the focus close button is pressed, the S curve, search voltage, and actual lens movements can be checked.

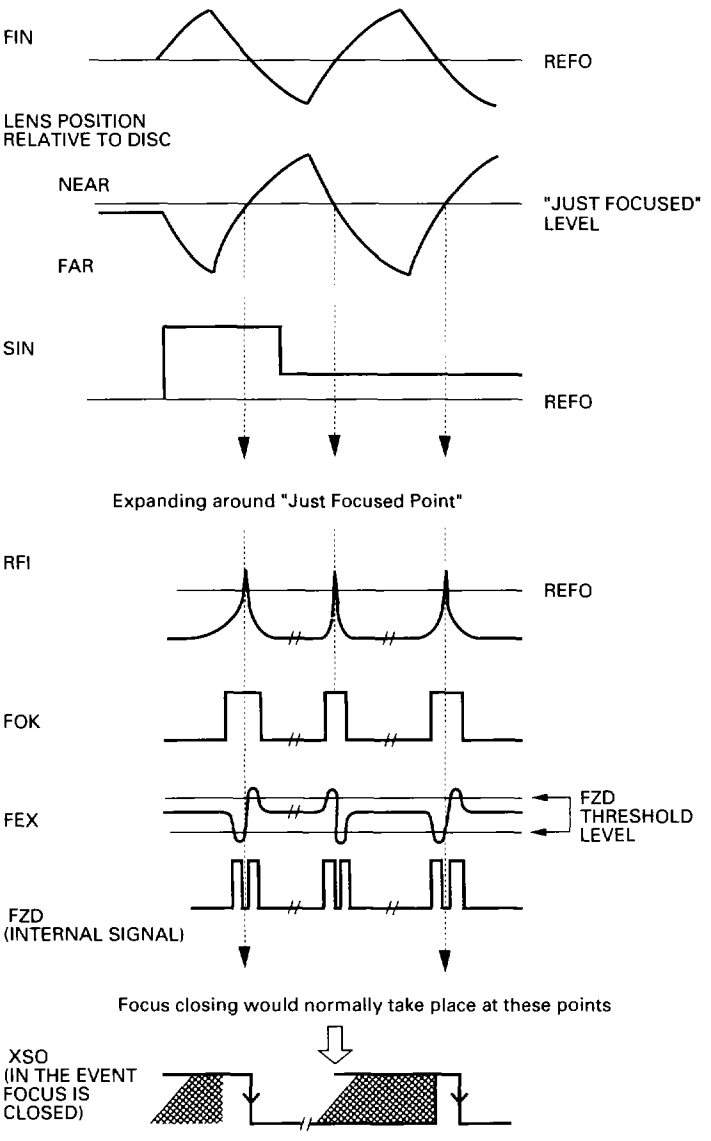


Fig.28: FOCUS CLOSING SEQUENCE

2) Tracking Servo System

The main tracking servo equalizer is in the UPD63702GF. Figure 29 is the tracking servo block diagram.

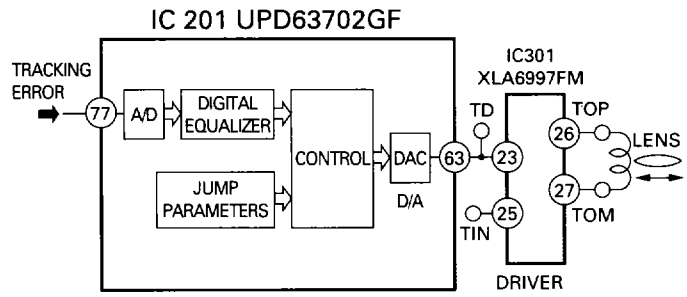


Fig.29 : TRACKING SERVO BLOCK DIAGRAM

a) Track Jump

When the LSI receives the track jump command from the microcomputer, the track jump is carried out automatically by the auto sequence function within the LSI. This system has six types of track jumps used for searches: 1, 4, 10, 32, 32 × 2, and 32 × 3. In test mode, in addition to these jumps, CRG moves can be executed and checked by mode selection. For track jumps, the microcomputer sets half of the total number of jumps (2 tracks for a 4 track jump) and counts the set number of tracks using the TEC signals. From the point when it has counted the set number of tracks, it outputs the brake pulse for a fixed period of time (set by the microcomputer) to stop the lens. In this way, it can close the tracking and continue normal play.

To improve the servo loop re-closing performance just after track jump, the brake circuit comes on for 60ms after the end of the brake pulse and the tracking servo gain is increased.

Fast forward and reverse operations in normal mode are realized by executing consecutive single track jumps. The speed is about 10 times as high as in normal play.

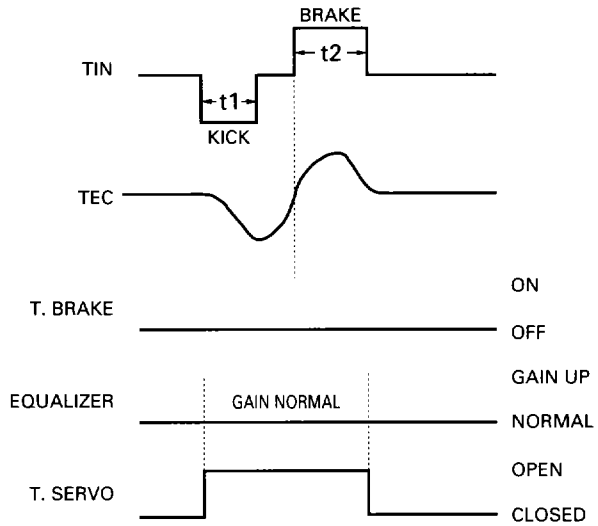


Fig.30 : SINGLE TRACK JUMP

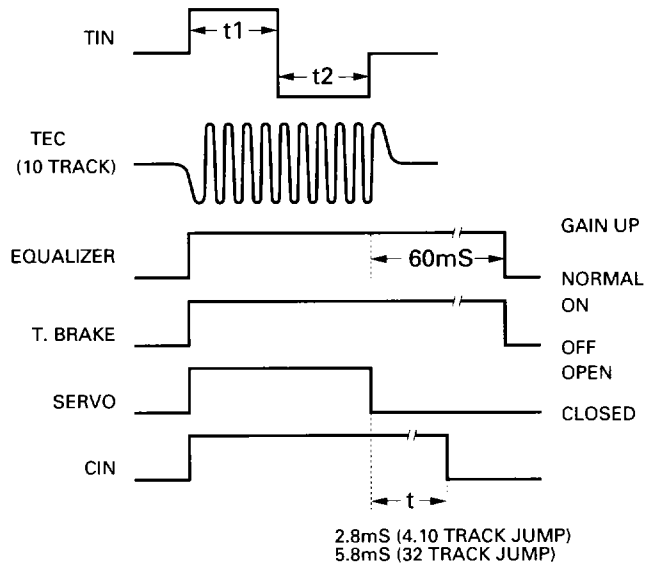
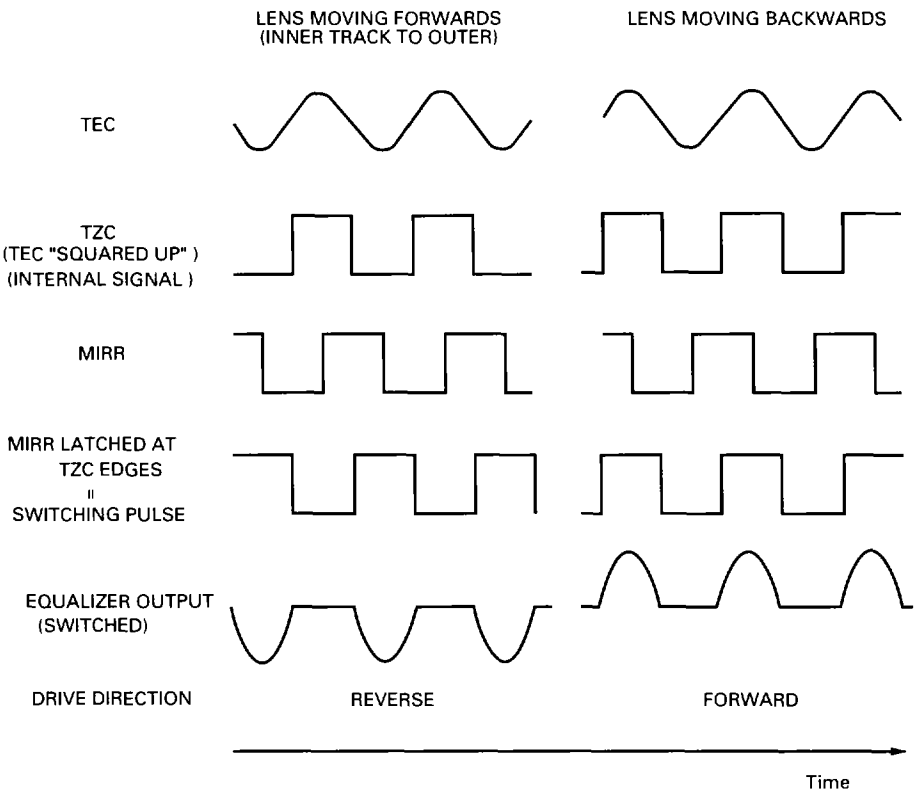


Fig.31 : MULTI-TRACK JUMP

b) Brake Circuit

This relies on determining which direction the lens is moving and only outputting the portion of the drive waveform which acts to oppose this motion. Direction of motion is deduced from TEC and the MIRR signal and knowledge of their phase relation.



Note: Equalizer output assumed to hava same phase as TEC.

Fig.32 : TRACKING BRAKE CIRCUIT

3) Carriage Servo System

The carriage servo supplies the tracking equalizer's low-frequency component (lens position information) output to the carriage equalizer and after applying a fixed amount of gain, outputs the drive signal from the servo LSI. This signal is applied to the carriage motor through the driver IC.

When the lens offset reaches a certain level during play, the entire PU must be moved in the forward direction. Therefore, the equalizer gain is adjusted to output a voltage higher than the carriage motor starting voltage. In actual operations, a certain threshold level is set for the equalizer output within the servo LSI and the drive voltage is output from the servo LSI only when the equalizer output level exceeds that threshold level. This reduces power consumption. Also, due to disc eccentricity and other factors, the equalizer output voltage may cross the threshold level a number of times before the entire PU starts to move. In this case, the drive voltage waveform, (which is applied) from the LSI, becomes pulsative.

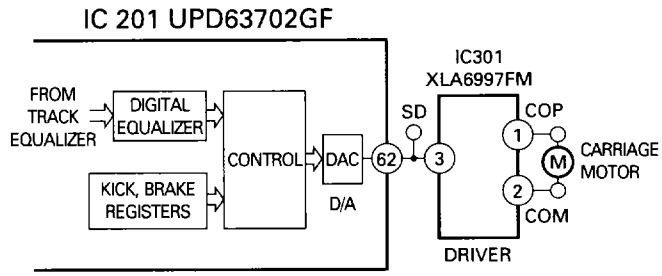


Fig.33 : CARRIAGE SERVO CIRCUIT

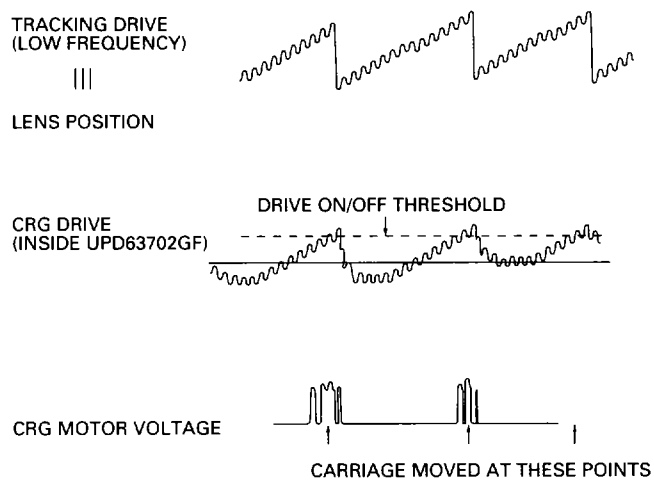


Fig.34 : CARRIAGE WAVEFORM

4) Spindle Servo System

The spindle servo has the following modes.

(1) Kick: The mode used for disc rotation acceleration during setup

(2) Offset:

a) Used during setup from the end of kick until the AGC end

b) Used during play when the focus is unlocked until it is recovered

Both of these are for holding the disc rotation rate near the normal rotation rate.

(3) Adaptive servo: CLV servo mode for normal operation

In the EFM demodulation block, the frame sync signal and internal frame counter output signal are sampled each WFCK/16 and a signal is produced indicating whether or not they match. Only after this signal is in non-match mode eight consecutive times, is the system treated as out of sync, at other times it is treated as in sync. In this adaptive servo mode, a servo mode for pulling the system into sync is automatically selected when the system is out of sync and the regular servo is automatically selected when the system is in sync.

(4) Brake: The mode for stopping the spindle motor rotation

The brake voltage is output by the microcomputer from the servo LSI. At this time, the EFM wave form is monitored within the LSI and if the longest EFM pattern exceeds a certain interval (when the rotation is slow enough), a flag is registered within the LSI and the microcomputer switches the brake voltage off. If the flag is not registered within a certain period of time, the microcomputer switches from brake mode to stop mode which lasts for a fixed period of time. In this case, ejection of the disc can only occur after this period of time.

(5) Stop: The mode used during power on and ejection

At this time, the voltage across the spindle motor is 0V.

(6) Rough servo: The mode used for carriage feed (carriage move during a long search)

The linear speed is calculated from the EFM wave form and a high level or low level is input to the spindle equalizer. In test mode, this mode is also used for the grating check.

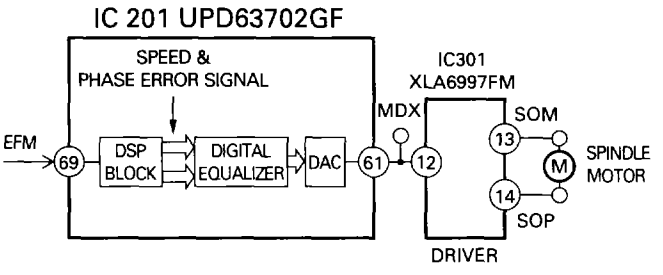


Fig.35 : SPINDLE SERVO BLOCK DIAGRAM

4.5 AUTOMATIC ADJUSTMENT FUNCTIONS

This system uses a pre-amp (UPD2572GS) and servo LSI (UPD63702GF) to automate all circuit adjustment. All adjustments are carried out automatically each time a disc is inserted or the CD mode is selected with the source key. Here is how each automatic adjustment works.

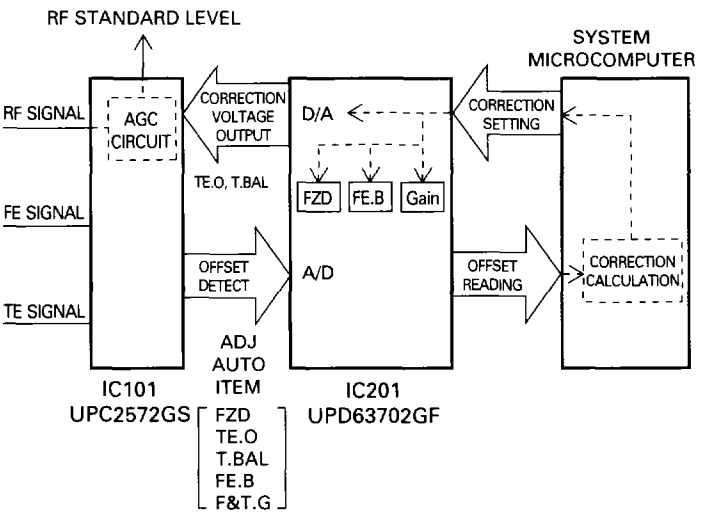


Fig.36 : AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL

1) FZD Cancel Setting

This setting is to make the focus closing reliable. When the power is switched on, the FE offset level is read and a voltage opposite to this offset value is written to the CRAM in the IC to cancel the offset. In this way, the FZD threshold level can be set to a constant value (+150mV) and one of the conditions within the IC for focus closing "that the FZD signal is latched at high" can be fulfilled reliably.

2) TE Offset Automatic Adjustment

This function adjusts the pre-amp TE amp offset to 0 V when the power is switched on.

The adjustment procedure is:

(1) The TE offset (LD off) is read by the microcomputer via the servo LSI (offset = TE1).

(2) The microcomputer calculates the voltage to be corrected from the value of TE1 and sets the output of Pin 65 of the servo LSI (signal name: TOFST). The concrete calculation method is as follows.

TOFST2 = TOFST1 + TE1 × R110/R109

3) Tracking Balance Automatic Adjustment

This adjustment equalizes the difference in sensitivity of the E channel and F channel of the TE output. In actual practice, the TE waveform is adjusted to be vertically symmetrical about REFO.

The adjustment procedure is:

(1) After focus closing, the lens is kicked in the radial direction to reliably generate the TE waveform.

(2) At this time, the microcomputer reads the peak and bottom of the TE waveform through the servo LSI.

(3) The microcomputer calculates the value of the offset and the correction voltage to output from Pin 66 of the servo LSI (signal name: TBAL).

(4) The voltage output from the servo LSI is input to Pin 37 of the pre-amp (IC101: UPC2572). This pin is the TEVCA amp control voltage pin. The gain for the E channel and F channel within the pre-amp is varied according to the input voltage to adjust the tracking balance and make the TE waveform vertically symmetrical about REFO.

4) FE Bias Automatic Adjustment

This adjustment is made to maximize the RFI level during play by optimizing the focus point. This adjustment utilizes the phase difference between the RF waveform 3T level signal and the focus error signal. Since an external interference is input into the focus loop, this adjustment uses the same timing as the auto gain control, explained below.

The adjustment procedure is:

(1) External interference is injected into the focus loop by command from the microcomputer (within the servo LSI).

(2) The RF signal 3T component level variation is detected within the pre-amp.

(3) The phase difference between the FE signal due to external interference input and the above 3T component is detected, to sense the focus deviation direction, and the result is output as a DC voltage from Pin 30 (3T-OUT) of the pre-amp.